The New-York Times.

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NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1871.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE STORY OF THE ACCOUNTS.

Extracts from the Official Figures Sent to the Supervisors.

THE ARMORIES SWINDLE.

A. J. GARVEY AGAIN--MORE PLASTERING.

EXPENDITURES ON THE COURT-HOUSE.

Hidden away in the mass of figures which the authorities have sent in manuscript to the Board of Supervisors, there are many curious and interesting items to be found. The accounts are got up in a confused way, and it was probably thought that few persons would take the trouble to examine them, and that still fewer would be able to understand them. We have, however, gleaned from the mass some entries which will be of value to the public, and we give them below. They are taken from the records of the first six months of the present year.

It must be distinctly understood that these figures are copied from the accounts sent in by Mayor Hall to the Board of Supervisors. We have endeavored to explain their true significance on the editorial page. It will be observed that the sums are only given in the lump—Andrew J. Garvey, for instance, again makes his appearance as having received $35,000 in May last—this being an addition to the $2,870,464 06 drawn by him in 1869-70; but it is not stated where or when he did work for this money.

It must also be understood that all the items below belong to the *County* accounts, and that the *City* accounts are still carefully concealed, even from such partial examination as the representatives of the Press are enabled to give under official surveillance.

RENTS FOR ARMORIES AND DRILL-ROOMS, One Quarter Ending May 1, 1871.

April 29.—A. T. Compton, Nos. 108 and 110 West Twenty-fourth-street, National Guard	*$4,250 00
April 29.—F. W. Sterry, No. 694 Broadway, National Guard	2,750 00
April 29.—L. Ingersoll & W. W. Watson, No. 53 Chrystie-street, National Guard, (no such place)	1,250 00
April 29.—Chas. Johnson and others, No. 281 to No. 287 Ninth-avenue, National Guard	*4,500 00
April 29.—W. P. Turnure, Nos. 331 and 333 Fourth-avenue, National Guard	*1,000 00
April 29.—W. F. & G. W. Ryerson, executors, No. 118 to No. 121 West Forty-second street, National Guard	2,750 00
April 29.—C. B. Wood, No. 619 Sixth-avenue and No. 1,250 Broadway, National Guard	*2,000 00
April 29.—W. D. F. & E. G. Maurice, Sixth-avenue and Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets	5,750 00
April 29.—J. Hillenbrand, No. 156 to No. 160 Hester-street	2,500 00
April 29.—W. H. & A. S. Lane, corner Seventh-street and Hall-place	1,250 00
April 29.—Kuster & Grute, Nos. 37 and 37½ Bowery	1,125 00
April 29.—F. A. Ryerson & Ira Brown, Nos. 71 and 73 University-place	*625 00
April 29.—H. A. Smith, No. 1,290 to No. 1,300 Broadway	3,750 00
April 29.—Wm. Garrison, corner Broadway and Seventh-avenue	*1,250 00
April 29.—Anton Reimer & Burkhardt, Nos. 37 and 39 Bowery	2,250 00
April 29.—Henry A. Smith, No. 1,290 to No. 1,296 Broadway	3,750 00
April 29.—C. F. Dickel, No. 7 to No. 11 West Thirteenth-street	*1,500 00
April 29.—Henry Brummer, Nos. 33 and 35 West Houston-street	2,000 00
April 29.—Felix Horn, No. 19 Avenue A	*875 00
April 29.—L. S. Stockwell, No. 699 Broadway	*2,500 00
April 29.—V. G. Hall, Executor, Palace Garden ground	1,150 00
April 29.—G. W. Sauer, Nos. 291 and 293 Bowery	1,250 00
April 29.—Paran Stevens, No. 213 to No. 227 West Twenty-sixth-street	6,000 00
April 29.—Elias Kahn, Nos. 22 and 24 Delancey-street	1,000 00
April 29.—H. Vandewater, Treasurer, Nos. 141 to 147 East Fourteenth-street	9,000 00
April 29.—Ryerson, Brown & Davis, Nos. 118 to No. 128 West Thirty-second-street	1,375 00
Total	$67,400 00
May 31.—A. J. Garvey, for Work, Labor, Materials, &c., on Armories and Drill-rooms	35,000 00
June 8.—G. S. Miller, Work, Labor, Material, &c., Ninth Regiment Armory	15,000 00
Total	$117,400 00

[*The Armories marked with an asterisk are not occupied.]

COUNTY COURT-HOUSE.

Jan. 14.—Allen & Stevens, Timber New Court-House	$42,009 51
Jan. 14.—Johnson Rotary Lock Co.	2,676 75
Jan. 14.—J. D. Welsh, Jr., Work, Labor and Material	19,878 63
Jan. 14.—Eastchester Quarry Co., Marble	{ 67,961 75 5,516 00
Jan. 14.—Archibald Hall, Jr., Work, Labor, &c.	22,640 00
Jan. 21.—Jacob Voorhees, Jr., Building Stone	4,020 50
Jan. 21.—J. McB. Davidson, Safes	27,200 00
Jan. 21.—D. W. Whalen, Pay-Master, Pay-Roll Mechanics	12,468 50
Feb. 1.—Peter Woods & Bro., Work, Labor, Material, &c., Surrogate's Office	10,715 52
March 4.—D. W. Whalen, Pay-Master, Pay-Roll Mechanics	10,240 85
Total	$225,327 79

NEW-YORK PRINTING COMPANY.

March 31.—Surveys and maps, Tax Commissioner's Office	$10,000 00
May 3.—Advertising, Board of Supervisors, April 4 to April 26, 1870	5,948 66
May 3.—Stationery, April 1 to April 26, 1870	4,398 08
May 3.—Stationery, April 1 to April 26, 1870	11,003 84
May 3.—Printing, Legislative Department, April 1 to April 26, 1870	23,317 77
May 3.—Printing, Executive Departments and Judiciary, April 1 to April 26, 1870	56,527 86
June 30.—Printing, Legislative Department	41,795 00
Total	$142,991 21

1871. BONDS ACCOUNT.

Jan. 14.—Redemption County Revenue Bonds due Jan. 15, 1871	$2,574,200 00
April 29.—Interest to May 1 on $3,200,000 Court-house Stock	87,531 50
April 29.—Interest to May 1 on $848,000 Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds	25,002 33
April 29.—Interest to May 1 on $1,000,000 Riot Damages Redemption Bonds	30,000 00
April 29.—Interest to May 1 on $4,000,000 Soldiers' Bounty Fund	120,000 00
April 29.—Interest to May 1 on $745,800 Soldiers' Bounty Fund, No. 3	26,103 00
April 29.—Interest to May 1 on $2,000,000 Soldiers' Substitutes' Bounty Redemption Bonds	60,000 00
April 29.—Interest to May 1 on $946,700 Soldiers' Substitutes' and Relief Redemption Bonds	28,401 00
April 29.—Interest to May 1 on $376,600 Soldiers' Bounty Fund Redemption Bonds	13,181 00
April 29.—Interest to May 1 on $499,550 New-York County Bonds for Repayment of Taxes	17,481 25
April 29.—Interest to May 1 on $100,000 Repairs to Buildings Stock	2,416 44
April 29.—Interest to May 1 on $1,874,700 Assessment Fund Stock	57,768 70
April 29.—Interest to May 1 on $6,000,000 New-York County Accumulated Debt Bonds	210,000 00
June 19.—Seven per cent. Interest on County Revenue Bonds of 1871, Nos. 35-56, 58-59, 74-75, ($1,845,000)	50,317 55
Total	$3,302,402 77

SUNDRIES.

Jan. 20.—J. J. Bradley, County Treasurer, Balance Due on Account State Taxes 1870	$1,000,000 00
April 3.—Treasurer of Society for Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children. Quarter Year	34,883 49
June 8.—Halsey & Co., Coal and Wood, County Offices	14,998 90
June 8.—G. S. Miller, Work, Labor, &c., to County Buildings	12,497 43
June 19.—Advertising November Election, Twenty-three Papers	82,184 90
Total	$1,144,564 72
Grand Total	**$5,157,288 26**

THE LATEST CRASHES.

Details of the Disaster on the Eastern Railroad.

The Locomotive Runs Its Length Into a Crowded Car.

Steam and Scalding Water Add to the Loss of Life.

Twenty-Four Passengers Killed and Over Forty Injured.

A Fearful Responsibility Resting on the Express Conductor.

Particulars of the Railroad Accident in Pennsylvania.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—This city is intensely excited today over the terrible accident on the Eastern Railroad, the scenes being very similar to those which occurred in New-York when the *Westfield* explosion occasioned so much interest among your citizens. Immense numbers of people have visited the scene of the wreck, though the railroad men have cleared the track of all *débris* and placed the road in running condition. The appearance of the ruined trains, as viewed by daylight was sickening, causing a thrill of horror whenever the spectator halted for a moment and imagined the scene when the express-train engine came crashing into the forward and waiting train. Even in the sunlight one could picture the darkness and the horror of the devoted passengers as the collision took place. One of the survivers states that he heard a shrill whistle, a hoarse rumble, as the express-train came thundering up, and then the bright light of the locomotive flashed upon them, and the car seemed to suddenly part or split open and the fiery lamp of the engine glared like some relentless demon, as it crashed along and dealt destruction and death in its path. The steam vapor also added a new and terrible element to the scene, and he knew no more until picked up near by, bruised, battered and bleeding. Very few that witnessed the disaster could give anything like a connected narrative of the events, as might be readily believed, and none of the statements afforded any new facts. The work of rescuing the victims was still in progress when I arrived on the scene, and the appearance of the bodies was most shocking, though the wounded were the more to be pitied, as they were evidently suffering the most intense agony, and it was terrible to hear their cries and witness their sufferings. Your regular correspondent will give a full list of the victims, and I need only add that the wreck of the trains was so complete that it is wonderful that no more lives were lost. The express locomotive is utterly ruined, and the cars behind and ahead of it where the disaster took place are a mass of charred wood, as all of them caught fire from the lamps, and by a wise forethought were permitted to burn after the passengers had escaped, in order that the scene might be better illuminated for the work of rescue.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—The disaster on the Eastern Railroad last evening, by which twenty or more persons were killed and a large number wounded, was the most appalling and frightful accident that has occurred in this section of the country for many years. It was clearly the result of carelessness, but on whose part it is not yet so clear, and the emphatic demand of the community is that it be rigidly investigated.

THE LOCALITY OF THE ACCIDENT.

The locality of the disaster is a small station known now as Revere, and formerly as North Chelsea, only about six miles from this city. The station is situated at a point on the road just beyond a sharp curve, and it was beside its platform that the way-train was standing, discharging its local passengers, or at least just about to start, when the Pullman Express came crashing into it with frightful suddenness and dreadful result.

WHAT LED TO THE ACCIDENT.

Exactly how the accident occurred and who was to blame for it is very difficult, if not quite impossible at this moment, to determine. The many accounts which are given differ in important particulars, and rumor everywhere displaces fact today at the scene of the disaster. I have questioned many people, talked with eye-witnesses, near-by residents and railroad men and officials, and gained the facts which follow. The local train was a regular accommodation train between Boston and Beverly. It was unusually crowded, many people having taken passage on it for the camp meeting now in progress at Hamilton. In making it up in the station here, there was somehow much confusion and delay, and it was somewhere from fifteen to twenty-three minutes late when it started out. The next train to follow was the Pullman Express, known as the "Pullman train," which is expected to make the quickest possible time between the two points. According to the time-table, the local train should start at 7:30, and the Pullman at 8. Last night, as soon as the way-train got off, the Pullman came up and took on its passengers, luggage and mails, and five minutes behind time, started on what proved to be a tragic journey. In the meantime the local train was plodding on as best it could. Each stop it made delayed it more and more, owing to the crowd to get on or off. Whether the Pullman train was run at its usual rate of speed or slower, no one seems at present prepared to say; but it is pretty certain that when it struck the curve, at the other end of which the way-train was lying, its passengers, at least, unconscious of coming danger, it was moving along at something very nearly approaching express-train time.

THE TERRIBLE MOMENT.

Rounding the curve right in the glare of his engine's reflector, the driver of the express-train saw the train in his path. Terrified, evidently, without a moment's reflection, he reversed his engine, whistled "down brakes," and sprung from his machine into the inky darkness, his one thought being to save his own life. Perhaps he can't be blamed; he was not a "Doc. Simmons," that's all. The locomotive, an awful power, plunged into the rear of the train, and plowed its way three-quarters through the rear car. This car was crowded with people and the scene within at that moment of supreme horror must have been something terrible and unearthly. The floor of the car was immediately demolished, but the sides continued to cling to the roof, the latter resting on the top of the engine. The escaping steam from the huge locomotive enveloped the car, and its passengers were crushed, mangled, burned and scalded, and their shrieks, groans and moans, mingled with the shrill hiss of the steam and the crashing of the wreck.

AFTER THE COLLISION.

The passengers who escaped and the people of the neighborhood, who gathered in great crowds, made desperate efforts to rescue the unfortunate prisoners. A few persons were taken from the windows of the car, as many were jammed in by the boiler and in the crushed seats. The sides were torn from the roof, and then a dreadful sight was exposed to the view. Many were dead, some were dying, and all were more or less injured; nearly all terribly. The dead were taken into the station and the wounded brought to this city. The way-train consisted of four cars. When it was struck by the express the people in the other three cars were thrown about, but none were injured. The concussion shook down the kerosene lamps in the car immediately before the one demolished, and they exploded and set fire to the car; the flames rapidly spread to the next beyond, and finally all were fired and in time entirely consumed, notwithstanding the efforts of the town steam fire-engines to extinguish the fire. The dead were kept in the station all night, and this morning the public were allowed to view them, and the friends of those recognized to take them away. They showed evidences of having been killed in the majority of cases by inhaling the steam.

THE DEAD.

The dead, as far as ascertained, are as follows:

Rev. Dr. Ezra S. Gannett, pastor of the Arlington-street Church, (Unitarian,) Boston.
Rev. Dr. S. R. Mason, of Cambridgeport.
Aaron Erickson, Jr., of Swampscott.
F. G. Swallow, of Swampscott.
W. H. Emerton, Providence, R. I.
Henry A. Foster, Providence, R. I.
Miss Foster, Providence, R. I.
Edward F. Sanborne, Providence, R. I.
Ernst S Merrill, Danvers, Mass.
Geo. W. Bancroft, Peabody, Mass.
Wm. A. Seeley, Beverly.
R. Fitzpatrick, Boston.
F. F. Bancroft, Lynn.
Susan F. Cheney, Lynn.
W. H. Jefries, Lynn.
James Burns, Lynn.
Ella Pearson, Lynn.
Harriet F. Shattuck, Lynn.
Chas. B. Shattuck, Lynn.
Mrs. P. C. Jasper, residence unknown.
Wm. A. Lee, Beverly.

Only one body is still unrecognized. It is that of a large man, apparently about forty years of age.

THE WOUNDED.

The wounded, as far as known, are as follows:

Anna Foley, tailoress, twenty-nine years old, No. 11 Grove-street.
John B. Pettis, Salem; dealer in California wines in Boston.
Lizzie Hatch, Charlestown.
John Buckley, Beverly, seventy-nine years old.
Frederick Browning, Salem; clerk at Bayless' carriage sales-room, Boston.
E. Williams, Lynn.
Stephen C. Thayer, Newton, printer.
Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Jr., Boston; scalded.
John Bostol, Lynn; scalded about the head.
William Stocker, Lynn; badly scalded.
Walter Goodwin, Lynn; scalded and injured internally.
Ann Rawson, Lynn; scalded.
Jacob Allen, Lynn; scalded.

The above are at the Massachusetts General Hospital scalded in the head and face.

Jefferson Rowe, of Portsmouth, N. H., brakeman on the Beverly train; arm fractured.
George J. Hills, Lynn, forty-four years old; badly scalded.
Frank Fitzpatrick, No. 116 Causeway-street, Boston, mechanic, arm amputated.
Frank Davis, Charlestown, glass-cutter.
Mary A. Call, Salem, injured internally.

There are many more wounded, but their names have not been ascertained. The above lists were prepared by the reporters of the *Daily Advertiser*, and can be taken as perfectly trustworthy. Dr. Gannett was on his way to Swampscott to exchange with Rev. Dr. Ware, of Baltimore, who has been residing at Swampscott during the Summer. His body was not recognized until this afternoon.

WHO WAS TO BLAME.

Some say the engineer of the Pullman train, who should have been looking out for the train ahead. Others the starter in Boston, for sending the way-train out so near the starting time of the express-train, but those who give the most thought to the matter conclude that the conductor of the way-train, for not keeping out of the way of the express-train, to whom the track belonged, was the most to blame, but that all were guilty of gross carelessness. The inquest is to be rigid, and perhaps the blame will be placed where it belongs.

THE WICKEDNESS OF MANKIND.

In the crowd attracted by the accident on Saturday night, were many whose proper place is behind the prison bars. These robbed the dead and the suffering wounded. One poor fellow, gasping for breath, was robbed of $100 in the few minutes he was left alone, by some one who was pretending to care for him. Today thousands have visited the scene of the disaster. Many came from long distances, and excursion wagons were run from the villages about to accommodate the curious. The road was cleared early in the day, but many marks of the terrible destruction were not obliterated. The hunters for relics, even of such a sad event as this, were present in large numbers. One man picked up a finger, which he carefully wrapped in his handkerchief to carry to his home; another a piece of a foot; another a torn coat, and about a blood-saturated stocking a group was gathered wrangling for its possession.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—The appalling railroad accident at Revere last night caused intense excitement. Today large crowds visited the scene of the disaster. The railroad officials have cleared away the *débris* and ruins, and the road is in running order again. At the time of the collision the accommodation train for Beverly had its red signal lights behind, and the red signal was hoisted at the masthead of the signal post for the express to hold up, which it did at Everett, but subsequently proceeded and was under full headway when near Revere Station, the engineer evidently not being aware of the proximity of the Beverly train until perhaps within sixty rods of it. He then whistled "down breaks," but not soon enough to avert the calamity. Some of the passengers in the rear portion of the accommodation train heard the ominous whistle, but too late to escape. On came the express-train at great velocity, and the engine struck the rearmost car full in the centre, and forced its way, in telescopic manner, two-thirds the length of the car. The smoke-stack was instantly knocked off, and the boiler penetrated all of the distance named into the rear car, shattering it, and throwing the *débris* out on either side of the engine-tender. Of the rear half of the car, not a fragment as big as a house window could be found. The front part of the engine was utterly demolished, its pistons bent, and its rods broken. The car was crowded with people, every seat being occupied, and many standing in the aisle. In among these the locomotive rushed quick as a flash, just as the Beverly train had started, killing and mangling in the most frightful manner. But this was not the only, and, perhaps, not the worst visitor the unfortunate passengers had. Simultaneously with the collision, the head-cap of the boiler was broken, and in an instant the wretched sufferers were shrouded in a cloud of hissing steam and deluged with boiling water, which brought instant death to many of the wounded, and will prove fatal to others who had probably not been otherwise seriously injured. Although the Beverly train was just moving when the collision took place, its motion did not prevent injury to the forward cars. The coupling between the two rear cars broke and the platforms of all were jammed up together, while the smoking-car overlapped the baggage-car. Rods and timber were inextricably mixed and interwoven.

THE TRAIN ON FIRE.

The entanglement was not so great as to prevent the passengers from getting out quite speedily. Happy was it for them they did so, for the kerosene-oil lamps were upset and their contents spilled upon the upholstery, and in an instant the smoking-car was in a blaze. The flames spread with great rapidity from one car to another until three of them were embraced in fiery folds. These were subsequently moved up the track half a dozen rods, and allowed to burn until there was nothing left for fire to feed upon. An effort was at first made to put out the fire, but this was prevented, and the flames were useful in lighting up the dreadful scene in the rear and facilitating the efforts of those who were assisting the wounded.

The ax was applied vigorously, and a rope was applied to the sides of the car, and all the remaining frame-work was pulled asunder. The dead and mangled bodies were taken out carefully and speedily and placed on the platform or in the depot. Some were pierced through and impaled on splinters; some had arms and legs broken, while others were mangled beyond recognition. Many, in fact the majority of the dead, were apparently free from bruises; but the peeling skin and the deathly pallor which overspread the flesh told plainly that steam and scalding water had been the frightful and effective agents of death.

A Coroner's jury was summoned today by Dr. J. B. Forsaith, of Chelsea, who viewed the bodies and adjourned until to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. The total number injured is between thirty and forty, most of whom are likely to recover. The dead were removed from the scene of the accident this afternoon.

The engineer escaped with a few bruises by jumping from the train. The accommodation-train was three-quarters of an hour late, which fact, it is said, was known to the managers of the expres-strain.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CRASH.

Collision on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad—Six Killed and Thirteen Injured—Cause of the Disaster, a Conductor Disobeys Orders.

ERIE, Penn., Aug. 27.—The Erie mail-train, bound west, collided with the Empire freight-train going East, between 7 and 8 o'clock, yesterday morning, about one and a half miles west of Westport Station, Middle Division of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad. The following persons were killed and injured: R. J. Brown, of Lockhaven, and Reuben Winstow, passengers, and E. W. Hyman, of Williamsport, conductor, and Thomas Gannon, of Dunkirk, fireman of the mail-train; James W. Ward, of Bellefonte, Penn., conductor, and William Killinger, of Altoona, Penn., engineer of the freight-train, were killed. Injured—A. M. Atwater, of Lockhaven; Reuben Hiller, of Williamsport; James Shaffer, Jr., of Sinnemahoning, Penn.; P. McCormick, of Baltimore, engineer of the passenger-train; Thomas McManny, of Wayne, Penn.; A. N. Steel, of Tionesta, Penn.; G. H. Cornwall, of Binghampton, N. Y.; Martin R. Fisher, of Lockhaven; G. A. Lacy, of Philadelphia; Judge J. A. Dale, of Tionesta; Henry A. Thompson, of Williamsport; Eban Riper, of Sinnemahoning; Frank Boone, of Altoona, baggage-master of the mail-train, and Alonzo Lyon, of Renova, Penn., fireman of the freight-train. Other persons were slightly bruised and scratched. The passenger-train was about an hour late in leaving Williamsport, and was running at the rate of about thirty-five miles per hour. The freight-train was running at about the rate of eighteen miles an hour. The trains sweeping on a sharp curve were not visible to each other till they were only a few yards apart, and their speed was not checked. The baggage and smoking cars of the mail-train were telescoped all but a few feet. The passengers in the two cars in the rear were uninjured. An official investigation shows that the accident was caused by the neglect of the conductor and engineer of the mail-train to obey the orders given them not to pass Westport until the freight train had arrived there. A copy of the order was found in the pocket of the engineer, who was believed to be fatally injured, but later intelligence reports him improving, though still unable to speak.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 28—1 A. M.—The area of low barometer which was Saturday on the lower lakes, after being increased by the influence of the storm in Eastern Tennessee, has moved eastward, and is now on the New-England coast. The cyclone which had passed northward through Georgia, gradually spread out and disappeared as such. Brisk south and south-westerly winds continued until Sunday evening, from Virginia to Massachusetts, but have now very much diminished. Very heavy rains have fallen from Central Lake Erie to Vermont, and lighter rains at most points on the Middle and Eastern coast. An area of cloud and rain has extended over Nebraska and Missouri, and the barometer is falling, with north-easterly winds on Lake Superior.

PROBABILITIES.

The rain in New-England will probably clear away to-night, and north-westerly winds prevail on Monday from Maryland north and eastward; light southerly winds, with partially cloudy and warm weather, is probable for the Southern and Gulf States, clear and hazy weather for the lower lakes, threatening weather, with local rains, from Lake Huron to Illinois and westward.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The procession yesterday in honor of the German Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio and other States, which has been in session in Buffalo for the last ten days, numbered over 1,000. After parading with music, banners, &c., it proceeded to St. James' Hall, where a long programme of exercises was admirably carried out.

Among the entries received for the International Industrial Exhibition at Buffalo is one from Columbus, Miss., of an invention for propelling in canals by a wire rope.

The Woolen Exposition to be held in St. Louis in connection with the Agricultural and Mechanical Fair, during the first week of October, promises to be a great success.

A decree has been issued by the Italian Government subjecting all vessels coming from the South-eastern Baltic provinces to rigid quarantine.

The Ministers of Bavaria, Portugal and Guatemala, in Rome, have waited on the Pope and tendered their congratulations.

Twenty-five railroads, chiefly south of the Ohio River, offer visitors transportation to the Exposition in Cincinnati at half fare.

On Saturday afternoon Matthew Phallan, thirty-six years old, was drowned in the Mystic river at Charlestown, Mass.

Gen. Butler is announced to speak in Boston on Wednesday night.

Prince Humbert, of Italy, will leave Madrid on Tuesday for home.

King Amadeus, of Spain, will set out on Thursday on a visit to Valencia and Catalonia.

The session of the Servian Chamber will probably be opened early in September.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

The Status of Revenue Commissioner Douglass.

Examination of Engineers in the Revenue Marine.

Preparations for the Alabama Arbitration.

The Case for the Government Almost Completed.

Statement of the Postal Business of the United States.

Confirmation of the Reported Wreck of the Lodona.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Status of Mr. Douglass, at the Internal Revenue Bureau—Engineers in the Revenue Marine Service—Effects of the Westfield Disaster—The Alabama Arbitration.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The decision of the Attorney-General that there is no vacancy in the office of First Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue extinguishes for the present the hopes of several aspiring gentlemen who have been looking toward the position. Commissioner Douglass will probably reorganize the Bureau, so as to distribute the duties of First deputy, and in case he should be compelled to be absent from the office by sickness, or for other reasons, the President can designate an acting commissioner. It is suggested, since the Attorney-General's opinion makes Mr. Douglass still the incumbent of the office from which he was promoted, that he might put in a resignation for that office, which would make the appointment of a first deputy possible. But the time is so short till the meeting of Congress that it will be thought best to let the situation remain as it is. It will be relieved regularly and with the least difficulty by the prompt confirmation of Mr. Douglass, of which nobody is heard to whisper a doubt.

THE REVENUE MARINE.

The Commission consisting of Supervising Inspector Gen. Belknap and Chief Engineers Pulsifer and Aucinleck, to examine the applicants for assistant engineers in the Revenue Marine service, has now entered upon its labors. The sessions are held in the same room in the Ebbitt House in which the supervising steam-boat inspectors lately met. There are nine vacancies to be filled, and thus far there have been eighteen applicants. The examination is in effect competitive, as from all the applicants the nine judged to be the best qualified will be designated for appointment. The examination will last through two weeks or more.

THE WESTFIELD DISASTER.

In speaking of the *Westfield* disaster investigation, which he conducted in New-York, Gen. Belknap thinks one result will be to cause inspectors to be more careful. Under the old law, the only punishment which could be inflicted on an inspector for neglect of duty was dismissal from the service, but under the new law, which is now in force, neglect of duty can be punished by heavy fines, even if no accident has been occasioned by it.

THE TREATY ARBITRATORS.

Our Government has no information officially of the appointment of any of the Geneva arbitrators, except Lord Chief-Justice Cockburn. The Press dispatches are not, however, doubted. The Conference must assemble not later than Dec. 16, and it will most likely not meet much before that date. The case for the United States is being actively prepared for presentation. The labor was begun immediately upon the ratification of the treaty, and has proceeded uninterruptedly.

POSTAL MATTERS.

Telegraph Charges for Official Communications—Increased Business of the Post-Office Department.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—A question having been raised in regard to the meaning of the last sentence of the order issued by the Postmaster-General, June 29, 1871, concerning the rate to be charged for telegraph communications between the officers and agents of the several Departments of the Government, said sentence reading: "No communication is to be at a rate less than twenty-five cents," the Postmaster-General further orders, under authority of the act of July 24, 1866, that the same shall be construed as follows, viz.:

"All messages of less than twenty-five words, address and signature included, will be rated as if containing twenty-five words; but all messages exceeding twenty-five words will be rated by the exact number of words they contain, address and signature included."

The following statistics, compiled from official data just completed, exhibit the large increase in the business of the Post-office Department, which has been going on for several years, and is still in progress:

Post-offices established during the last fiscal year	2,407
Post-offices discontinued	854
Increase	1,553
Post-offices in the United States, June 20, 1870	28,492
Post-offices in the United States, June 20, 1871	30,045
Presidential offices, (*i. e.*, offices with salaries of $1,000 per annum and over,) June 30, 1870	1,093
Presidential offices, June 30, 1871	1,172
Increase	79
Resignations during the fiscal year	4,307
Removals during fiscal year	1,179
Deaths	309
Changes of name and site	380
Total number of cases acted on during the year	9,416
The highest number of Post-offices before the present year was in 1859, when there were	28,539

DISASTERS ON THE COAST.

Wreck of the *Lodona* – Twenty Lives Lost—Other Disasters on the Florida Coast.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 27.—The steamship *Lodona* stranded six miles north of Cape Canavaret. The beach for thirty miles is strewn with her cargo. The Captain and twenty men were lost. The first officer, second officer, chief engineer, first assistant engineer, the cooks, one fireman, Capt. Harvey's mess-boy and five seamen were saved.

The brig *S. & W. Welsh*, of Philadelphia, went ashore fifteen miles south of Cape Canaveret. Her cargo of sugar was washed out. Capt. Watson was drowned.

The brig *H. G. Berry*, of Baltimore, went ashore fifty yards from the wreck of the *S. & W. Welsh*. She is a total wreck. She had a cargo of sugar and molasses.

The bark *Hilda*, from New-Orleans, bound to Cowes, went ashore six miles south of St. Augustine. Her cargo of tobacco and stores is a total loss. One man was drowned.

The brig *Pomona*, of Richmond, Me., went ashore twenty-five miles south of Cape Canaveret Aug. 17. Her cargo of cotton can be saved.

EMPIRE OF GERMANY.

Approach of the Cholera—The Epidemic in Russia—Its Westward Progress—Sale of Arms to Asia—The Strike Movement.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BERLIN, Saturday, Aug. 12, 1871.

The cholera seems approaching nearer and nearer, and it is with serious apprehension that we watch its advance and prepare to meet it. It is poor comfort to learn that in Russia there is an abatement of the epidemic, the more so as we are used to place very small confidence in Russian official announcements of this character. It is more satisfactory to know that the Prussian Government has provided for reliable intelligence from Russia by means of its Consuls and Consuls-General in St. Petersburg and other places. These officials have also been ordered to exercise a strict supervision over all German vessels in port, so as to keep them, if possible, from contagion. As a result of this isolation, we hear that in St. Petersburg, among the hundreds of cholera patients, there is as yet but one sailor belonging to a German ship. The Russian Government has published an account of the advance of the epidemic in its own dominions. According to this very few cases of cholera, and they comparatively harmless, occurred in January and February, being limited exclusively to St. Petersburg. On the 28th February the first case was reported in Moscow, and from that date the disease appears to have assumed its dangerous character. The Government at once took the requisite precautions. The medical authorities were alarmed, and forty thousand roubles were at once placed at their disposal. Surgeons and assistants were dispatched to all infected districts, and hospital accommodation was provided without delay. In the beginning of March the epidemic spread rapidly, but suffered an abatement in May, when the weather became cold and wintry. The heat of June brought it out afresh with renewed vigor, diffusing it over the whole Empire, except the southern provinces. Four thousand patients seems to have been the daily average during May and July. Up to the 8th of August, the epidemic was reported on the decrease, but it is feared that the great conflux of people at the annual fair of Nishni Nowgorod may bring it out once more, and moreover, the tropical heat that we are suffering from since the 8th is sure seriously to affect the state of health in Russia, distress being already great among the rural population visited by typhus, and threatened by famine, and relying in some districts for food on unripe grain.

THE EPIDEMIC IN GERMANY.

In Germany the epidemic has not extended beyond the borders of the province of Prussia, but it is slowly making its way westward. Konigsberg was first visited a fortnight ago, then came Dantzic, and today's papers report the first case in Insterberg. The number of cases in Konigsberg amounted the day before yesterday to twenty-three, thirteen proving fatal; that proportion seems to be the average rate of mortality among cholera patients. One case was officially reported from Stettin, but the report was immediately contradicted, and it turns out to have been what the physicians call cholera nostras. This species of cholera has also made its appearance on board the vessel *Pomerania*, destined for a scientific cruise in the Baltic. As it might have degenerated into the more dangerous cholera, especially with the east wind, carrying the poison from the Russian coast, it was seriously discussed whether the risk would not be too great, and the cruise should be postponed till next year. But the medical authorities have overruled these doubts, and the *Pomerania* is about to sail. Though the reality has not come up quite to the first threat, serious apprehensions are still entertained with regard to the importation of the disease into Berlin. To do the authorities justice, they have taken all reasonable precautions in good time. They are well supported by the population and local authorities, who are ready to make any sacrifice for keeping out the cholera. Disinfection in privies, and all places where dirt is likely to accumulate, is made compulsory, and new regulations have been issued for keeping clean the streets and dust-holes. The law of 1867, compared with the sad experiences of 1866, still fresh in every memory, provides very effectually for the removal of all causes of infection, and this has been put in force at once. Moreover, the Town Council of Berlin has appointed sanitary commissioners, three in each district, competent men, who not only are to make themselves thoroughly familiar with the law but to see it enforced, and to make new suggestions when they find it ineffectual. Government has also today ordered lazarettos to be kept in readiness in all large towns, to be used exclusively for cholera patients, for the former method of assigning military lazarettos to their use has proved insufficient.

SALE OF BREECH-LOADERS TO ASIA.

After the acquisition of such vast numbers of rifles and cannon as the last war yielded to Prussia, it turns out that there is absolutely no room for storing them, especially as the infantry is to receive a new kind of fire-arm. The captured rifles and muskets amount to 560,000, of which over 200,000 are entirely new; to these must be added 120,000 captured in the German war of 1866, and a small number taken from the Danes, and subsequently from the Duke of SLESWICK-HOLSTEIN in 1864. The number of cannon taken since 1864 is estimated somewhere between 6,000 and 8,000 pieces. To get rid of some of this unprofitable wealth, Government has determined to part with it to its new friends in the east of Asia, and Japan has made the beginning by purchasing 80,000 rifles. In Japan, according to Prussian accounts, an army is forming on the Prussian system, and to this the 80,000 breech-loaders will prove a perfect treasure. Of more importance than the money value is to the improvement of international relations with the Asiatic Powers, and some very patriotic Prussian papers even flatter themselves that they are doing something to subvert English supremacy in the East, and almost express a hope that one of these Powers may declare war against England, because they would thus be afforded an opportunity of revenging themselves on England for the Birmingham rifles sold to France, by supplying her Asiatic foes with muskets.

THE STRIKE MOVEMENT.

There seemed some hope a few days ago that the dispute between employers and workmen might come to an amicable arrangement now, but all prospect of such a settlement appears again gone. The strike having begun with a refusal of some hundreds of masons to work, has now assumed alarming dimensions, threatening sooner or later to involve Government in the quarrel in spite of its endeavors to keep clear of it. The number of strikers in Berlin, including carpenters, is estimated at twenty thousand, which may be an exaggeration. But the movement has spread over other towns, and agitators are busy in all parts of the Kingdom. Nearly all the masons at Stettin are on strike. As the men have recently obtained a considerable increase of pay, and the masters have so much employment that they might readily afford to make still further concessions, even if they had not the means of recovering the loss from their customers, the dispute cannot be attributed to poor pay or a real grievance. Nay, the masters would find it easy enough to obtain workmen from the country at the same or still lower terms, had not the authorities, after the sad experiences of Paris, set their faces against the assembling of large numbers of operatives in the capital. What the workmen want is really to show their power and dictate to their employers. Fearing the action of the endless screw, the masters organized themselves into as well-disciplined a body for resistance as the men proved themselves for offense. To do them justice, the masters are far more reasonable than the men, and have already made several advances to the adverse party. All offers being met by exorbitant demands the masters have now declined any negotiations whatever, or to have anything to say to the men until they return to their duty, content to work at the old terms. There the matter hopelessly rests. The striking men counted on two circumstances to aid them: The first was the necessity to complete the House of Parliament by the 15th September, which could not be done without hands. But Government being a party in this dispute, helped itself by ordering masons from the army; so now 430 men, soldier-masons, work day and night, and the building promises to be finished in proper time. The second circumstance was the impatience of the public to have the building already begun completed. A respite of three weeks was allowed the masters, and after that the men trusted to have it all their own way. This was a miscalculation, for the public, knowing the demand of the men to be in its own purse, and not the masters', readily sided with the employers, and is still as patient as a lamb, though the three weeks are elapsed. To add to the unreasonableness of the masons' demands, it appears that whereas the scarcity of dwellings for the working classes is the only real grievance they can advance—though hardly the masters' fault—the greater portion of buildings under construction this Summer are the very dwellings that they profess to be in want of, and that by their own stubbornness are now doomed to remain uncompleted. The movement is, in truth, attributable to the new sense of greatness, power and independence, a result of the late war and the talk indulged in about unity and liberty. A little contagion from the Communist fever has also doubtless much to do with it. The strikers are well provided with funds, and are liberally assisted by other trades. One of their leaders affirms them to have already spent two hundred thousand thalers in relief to their members. Besides in money, the masons are supported in deed by some of the carpenters and iron-founders, who are likewise on strike—some hundreds of the latter sadly against their will. They struck while under the influence of Socialist agitators; but repenting a few days after, when their savings were gone in drink, to their great dismay they found themselves locked out, and their former employers refusing to receive them. Some ludicrous scenes occur in the midst of these disturbances. In one town of Pomerania the masons struck, demanding more pay. Returning home, they found a more serious foe than their masters in their wives, who would not hear of the strike, taxing the men with gross ingratitude, and with returning evil for good to their masters, who had so generously supported their families during their absence while in the war. The men remonstrated, but in vain. Looking very silly and making ridiculous excuses they presented themselves next day at their master's workshops and the end was that they not only agreed to work for the same terms, but submitted also to a considerable deduction as caution money against a second strike. At Berlin there are a number of workmen opposing the movement, and these handle the agitators from the masons' camp very roughly whenever they have a chance. Several rows have already resulted from this. Government keeps strictly aloof, but as soon as active disturbances and riots occur, the authorities have announced their resolve to interfere with a strong hand, and to this end the movement seems tending, unless the men can conquer their foolish vanity and consent to work as men and not as masters.

VIRGINIA.

The Survivors of a Connecticut Regiment Revisit Their Battle-Fields—The Army of Northern Virginia and the Lee Monument—Insubordinate Volunteer Companies.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Thursday, Aug. 24, 1871.

An excursion party is now here which, I think, is the first of the kind that has visited Richmond since the termination of the war. It is composed of thirty-four of the surviving officers and men of the Nineteenth Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers, from Litchfield, Conn., the party being headed by Capt. E. W. MARSH, of Bridgeport. The party arrived in Norfolk last Sunday afternoon, on the steamer *Wyanoke*, and the next day proceeded to Petersburg, when they revisited their old camping-grounds and many of the adjacent battle-fields upon which they fought. Yesterday evening they came to this city, and today they have gone to the battle-field of Cold Harbor, where their regiment suffered severely. To-morrow the party will return to Norfolk, whence they will visit Hampton and Old Point before finally departing for home. This excursion will probably prove the forerunner of many others of the same kind, especially as this party have been treated most kindly by all with whom they came in contact.

The organization of the Virginia division of the survivors of the "Army of Northern Virginia" is energetically begun, and is likely to be thoroughly accomplished within a short time, as it is pushed in connection with the "Lee Monument Association," and to a great extent by the same agents all over the State. Gens. FITZHUGH LEE, TALIAFERRO, and KEMPER have just issued an address urging all survivors of the "A. N. V." to unite in the organization, and to subscribe toward the erection of a fitting memorial to their beloved chief.

During the provisional government of this State after the war, one BURNHAM WARDWELL was Superintendent of the Penitentiary. WARDWELL abolished the whipping-post in the prison and put up the post itself to the highest bidder, the proceeds to be applied to the purchase of spelling-books, &c., for the education of the convicts. A considerable sum was realized by the sale, the relic being bought by some New-England philanthropist, who believed in making prison-life as delightful and desirable as possible. Since then, however, a new whipping-post has been erected in the Penitentiary by the new Superintendent, and refractory prisoners are duly made acquainted with the lash. It has also ceased to be a literary institution. The whipping-post has also been re-erected all over the State, and the lash has been restored as a punishment for various offenses. In nearly all cases, however, the criminal has his choice between the prison and the lash, and, as strange as it may appear, the negroes almost invariably choose the latter. Judge COX, of the adjoining County of Chesterfield, is an old-fashioned believer in whipping as an economical and effectual penalty for minor offenses, and at nearly every term of his Court he hands over one or more offenders to the whipping-post. Last week a negro, convicted in his Court of theft, elected to be whipped rather than go to jail, and was accordingly treated to stripes in the ancient orthodox style.

In view of the possible coming of cholera to this country, our Mayor and Board of Health are diligently enforcing cleanliness. Our City Council, recently, also passed an ordinance abolishing cesspools and sinks after Jan. 1, 1874, and substituting earth-closets. The health of the city, in the meantime, is very good, only twenty-seven deaths occurring last week, and seventeen of these being children of three years of age and under.

Some of our volunteer military companies do not like the uniform prescribed by Gov. WALKER, and one of them, the Richmond Grays, has resolved not to adopt it, but to revive the old uniform which it had before the war. The prescribed uniform is Confederate gray, and is by law to be worn by all the volunteer militia; but the Grays say that they are not militia at all, but an independent volunteer organization, and that as they shall not claim any of the benefits of the Militia act, they are exempt from its regulations. Other companies are adopting the same views, and are considering the question of arming and equipping themselves with such arms and accoutrements as they may select, holding that they cannot be organized into regiments by the Governor, but may remain separate and independent. The Governor, however, holds that there can be no legal volunteer military organization in Virginia except as provided for under the new Militia law, and it is said that he will order the Grays to disband if they persevere in their insubordination. Of course, if the whites be allowed to have independent companies, the same privilege must be accorded to the blacks, and hence much trouble and confusion may be apprehended, with a certainty that the Militia law will effect nothing for which it was intended.

The American Pomological Society and the Virginia Horticultural and Pomological Society unite here on the 6th, 7th and 8th of September, in a grand exhibition of fruits and flowers. Great preparations have been made for the occasion, and there is no doubt that the exhibition will be a success in every way. Nearly every State in the Union will be represented by fruits, if not by flowers, for which numerous and liberal prizes will be awarded by the joint associations. All visitors to the exhibition will meet with a hearty reception, and while private hospitality will be unbounded, our city Council has appropriated $800, which will be devoted to the entertainment of the members of the American Pomological Society.

A Republican meeting recently held in York County passed a series of resolutions that have caused quite a sensation. The resolutions declare for the abolition of capital punishment; for the entire repudiation of the public debt of the State, unless the homestead provision of the Constitution be fairly carried out, and for a reduction of grist-tolls from one-eighth to one-tenth. The following resolutions are too good not to be given *verbatim et literatim*:

Resolved, That the abominable and intolerable Oyster-tax law is insufferable, and should be abated or entirely annulled, that the poor people living on the banks of the rivers may go forth without restriction in gathering from beneath the tidal wave, the oysters—the free gift of God to man.

Resolved, That it is equally feasible that the Legislature lay a tax on crabs, catfish and bull-minnows, and that some of the jackanapes from tide-water, Va., who voted for the oyster tax, be appointed to enforce such a law, stark naked, with simply a barrel-jacket on, as a mark of rare distinction.

Now these are not bogus, as you may suppose, but are authenticated by the signatures of a bona-fide President and Secretary, and are published officially in the *State Journal*, the Republican organ here.

United States Commissioner PLEASANTS, of this city, has now much of his time engaged in the investigation of the claims of "Southern loyalists" in this city and vicinity for property taken or destroyed by Federal troops during the war. There is a surprising number of these claimants, and the strict catechizing which they have to undergo as to their loyalty causes the examinations to be watched with much interest. The opinion freely expressed here is that these claimants perjure themselves in most cases, either as to their loyalty or their damages, or both. The largest claims which the Commissioner is authorized to entertain must not exceed $3,000. Larger claims have to be prosecuted at Washington City.

A Commandery of Colored Knights Templar arrived here yesterday evening, and they have been parading this city and Manchester all day today. They attempted to march through Capitol-square, but the Capitol Police would not admit them. They blustered and threatened, but all in vain. Even the name of President GRANT, which they invoked, was not potent enough to open the gates to them. Gov. WALKER was absent from the city, and his order was necessary to gain admittance. The Templars gave it up, but in high dudgeon.

The political excitement all over the State is rising rapidly in both parties, and is likely to rage as fiercely as in 1869, when WALKER was elected and the present State Constitution was adopted. The Republican State Convention meets here on the 27th of September, and will be composed of only 138 delegates, being the number of the members of the House of Delegates. The Conservative State Convention assembles here next Wednesday, Aug. 30, and will consist of a very large number of delegates—every township in a county and every election district in a city or town being entitled to one delegate. All the railroads south of James River have agreed to transport delegates to and from both Conventions at half fares.

Within the past week we have had several fine rains, but the damage to the corn and tobacco was already very great, and remediless. Neither will make more than half an average crop in many localities. E.

Tammany's True Course.

From the New-York Citizen.

That our City rulers cannot deny the accuracy of the reports published by the TIMES was apparent from the start. If there had been any misstatement, small or large, or error, or deception, they would have been loudest in denouncing it. But the facts were undeniable; they were capable of positive proof; they existed in black and white, and figures cannot lie. To establish their accuracy it was only necessary to turn over the leaves of Controller CONNOLLY's ledgers, so nothing whatever could be made by denying them. Under these circumstances other answers had to be presented, and in the choice of these we think our amiable rulers of the Ring made a grave mistake. They at first undertook to defy the people, to fling in their faces their incapacity to depose the men who held power and the keys of the City Treasury, and to dare the citizens to do their worst. They told the community openly that they would act as seemed to them fit with the public property, and appropriate or misappropriate it as they chose.

This was a blunder. Our people are patient; they are wonderfully long suffering; they will stand imposition from theatrical managers and outrage from railroad monopolists and peculation from their elected rulers, but they cannot be braved with impunity. They have within them a latent power of rage which may breed serious annoyances to those who rouse it. So to tell them it was none of their business how much of their money was stolen, and to ask them tauntingly what they were going to do about it in any event, was carrying matters too far. The national patience gave out, and against a general outburst of fury even Tammany Hall, firm as is its seat on the backs of us poor asses seems to be, may get thrown and suffer a damaging fall. At this treatment the community showed its teeth and began to growl.

The next attempt was to shift the responsibility on to the shoulders of the semi-Republican Board of defunct Supervisors. This was evasive and disingenuous, and, being capable of thorough exposure, was also a failure. The Board was not a non-partisan body when these debts were incurred, and was simply run by WILLIAM M. TWEED, as he was advised to do by SWEENY, HALL and CONNOLLY, his associates in the control of the City. That great man was the Board; as he said, it resolved; as he ordered, it voted; or, better than that, he did the resolving and voting for it; he actually directed the clerk to enter whatever he pleased in its minutes, which were never seen by the Board at the time they purported to be, and were not written up for months after their nominal dates. In all this, of course, he did as he was bid by men of greater brains, for he never was anything but the hands of the Association.

But this Board, wholly a machine of Tammany's as it had come to be, was abolished, and the greater part of the bills denounced by the TIMES had not even the excuse of the semblance of its indorsement. They were passed by a special Board on accumulated debts, and on that were three of our present rulers. So that this excuse, flimsy as it was, quickly came to grief, and left the responsibility exactly where it belonged with the four men who rule this City—rule it so absolutely that no independent Democrat has the possibility of political life—rule it so thoroughly that they dare put at defiance the anger of the people—rule it so completely that nominations are made not because candidates are popular with the people, but because they are useful to the Ring. If the Supervisors had passed these bills it would merely have been an act of ordinary subserviency, such as is daily exacted from every board in the City; but the truth is they only acted on a small portion of them.

This second defense then having failed, as any man not utterly blinded by long possession of irresponsible power could have seen it would fail, our Municipal magnates have finally fallen more by accident than shrewdness to judge by appearances on the proper answer. They have at last taken the ground that the charges made against them are purely political. They say that if they have misappropriated money, have in any way been false to the trusts reposed in them, have knowingly paid for miles of carpeting and acres of plastering and forests of furniture which have never been delivered, they are denounced for so doing by Republicans alone, as the TIMES, their arch enemy, is a Republican newspaper. Therefore, they insist that Democrats should take their part and support them in paying for more carpets and furniture and plastering, never delivered and never intended to be delivered. They contend that, as the Republicans did not vote for them at the best, it is no matter about their denunciations, although these are well founded, and they maintain that it is a sufficient excuse for their irregularities that the adverse party do not approve of them.

This is altogether the best line to follow, and if sufficient dust can be raised and confusion created to bring out a strict party feeling, they may save themselves for a longer lease of power. Of course, Democracy does not mean venality; on the other hand, the rank and file of that party have considered it to be quite the contrary; but enough Democrats may recall to mind the enormous peculations of Republicans to feel disgusted at their denunciations and remain in line with their old rulers. Probably this course may bring down upon the entire organization national denunciation, and must lose us the next Presidential election; but it may save our beloved Municipal masters, and that is enough. It may not be pleasant to be paying taxes for buildings that are never erected, for furniture that is never supplied, for carpets that are never delivered, or for plastering that is never done; but it is some consolation that we pay them as a party duty, and in so noble and worthy a cause, and under the idea that by so doing we are proving ourselves good Democrats.

"BUSINESS CHANCES."

Swindling Advertisements—Traps for the Unwary—How Seekers for Employment are Robbed of Their Money.

If it is true, as is so often said, that the American people like to be humbugged, it is equally true that they delight in being swindled. With all our boasted "sharpness" and our "Yankee 'cuteness," we continue, in one way or another, to furnish the ways and means of living to an almost innumerable host of sharpers and swindlers. Not a city, town or village in the land but is supplied with its fair proportion of adventurers, "who toil not, neither do they spin," but who contrive to live by their wits, as the saying is, which means that by fraudulent and deceitful practices they filch from honest citizens that which they are too lazy to earn for themselves.

Of course, New-York abounds with this class of people, having, in consequence of its being the grand *entrepôt* for immigrants from all lands, by far a greater number of these industrious chevaliers than she is entitled to by virtue of her population. It is also the great centre of attraction for idlers of native growth, while its opportunities for the perpetration of that mischief which Satan ever finds for idle hands to do are unequaled. It seems almost a waste of time to repeat, day after day, warnings to the unwary against the tricks and manners of our City sharpers, for it would seem as if enough had been said regarding them to have placed the whole world upon its guard. But that such is not the fact is daily exemplified by our Police reports, wherein we read every morning of the way in which some innocent one has been defrauded of his money. If additional testimony were needed to establish the fact that "flats" and "sharps" still exist in the human scale we have but to consult the advertising columns of the daily papers to find the bait which the latter uses to entrap the former. In a City journal of Tuesday morning last one may count upward of 100 advertisements of this class, wherein with specious words and sundry promises the bloodthirsty spider seeks to entrap the foolish buzzing fly. Here is one who advertises for a partner, and says "a gentleman with $5,000 can hear of a good opportunity to invest in a business already established, (Government and railroad patronage secured,) which will pay $20,000 a year profit; this is no humbug." But for this last assurance we should look with suspicion upon the man who so generously offers $10,000 a year for the use of $5,000 for a little while. But as the offer is declared to be "no humbug," we can but think that some one of our great millionaires has been suddenly and dangerously seized with an unusual fit of liberality, and is anxious to confer pecuniary blessings upon some less fortunate person. Here is another who has "two new and valuable patents," and wishes to dispose of certain rights therein for ready cash; real estate would be taken in exchange if insisted upon, but cash or five per cent. funded loan bonds greatly preferred. Another individual wishes a special partner (with $5,000) in a business which pays $40,000 a year. Another offers to take a partner (and $5,000) in a manufacturing business which is now paying sixty per cent. profit. These gentlemen are modest compared with this other one, who wants a partner with from $20,000 to $30,000 to engage "in a strictly legitimate business." He is too modest to mention his profits; doubtless he can reckon them up easier after he has ensnared his victim. But here is a man who wants a partner with $7,500 to engage in a business which he promises will pay back the money invested in ninety days, and still leave the business in a flourishing condition. Then we have the usual number of "splendid opportunities" to buy out liquor-stores, grocery stores, drug-stores, butcher-shops, fruit-stands, manufacturing establishments, barber-shops, &c. Knowing how little the human family is given to such magnificent acts of generosity, suspicious persons are apt to be skeptical in regard to these glittering promises. When these advertisers find themselves in possession of such "good things," such profitable occupations, one can scarcely help wondering why they do not hold on to them, and reap the profits thereof single-handed, in preference to taking to themselves partners to share their gains. The simple truth is that these advertisements, and nine-tenths of all others of a similar nature, are the bait thrown out by the "sharps" to catch the "flats."

There are in New-York quite a number of persons who make their living by this means. An office is established in some business locality, generally up one or two pairs of stairs, and victims are enticed there by these advertisements simply to be robbed. They have a variety of ways for effecting the robbery. A common one is to advertise for a partner in "a well-established business"—liquor-saloons to a great extent. A person responding to the advertisement will find in the office a good-looking young man, who is plausible in his manners, and apparently honest in his intentions. He has at his tongue's end some good reason for desiring a partner, and the victim desirous of investing his few hundred dollars is invited to inspect the premises. He is forthwith taken to some saloon where a thriving business is doing, and where a great deal of show is made for a very little money. Books, papers, invoices, stock on hand, &c., are shown him with a degree of frankness which inspires him with confidence, and he consents to invest in the business. The necessary papers are drawn up, the required amount of money handed over, and Mr. Innocent congratulates himself upon having a permanent and lucrative business. Next morning on presenting himself at his new location, he finds that whatever was of value of the stock on hand has been spirited away in the night, and that all that remain of the "well-established business" are a few empty barrels, a few glittering fixtures, and an angry landlord demanding the overdue rent. Or it may be that he will find the stock and fixtures as he left them the night before, and in addition an officer in possession by virtue of an execution obtained at the instance of a pretended creditor, but who is, in fact, a confederate of the advertising sharper. Transactions of this character are usually so managed, by the help of unscrupulous lawyers—for there are such in New-York City—that the victim, although he may storm, and rage, and threaten, soon finds that the sharpers have so hedged him about as to leave him no redress whatever, and he has to submit to the loss of his money. Instances have been known where the dupe, upon discovering his loss, has proceeded to assault and batter those engaged in swindling him, but he has uniformly had an opportunity of cooling his wrath in a cell of some convenient Station-house.

The sale of patent rights is a profitable business for the swindlers, and their advertisements of such may be found in the papers almost every day. In this case the victim is induced to purchase an interest in some machine or contrivance for which no patent has ever been issued, or the title to which, if issued, is vested in some person other than he who makes sale thereof. A very ingenious swindle of this kind was exposed two or three years ago, but was again perpetrated a couple of months since upon some Long Island farmers. A man went through the country with a patent gate, which was really a good thing. He offered to sell country rights to every farmer whom he met, and by assuring them that he wanted no money until they made it out of the sale of the gates, induced quite a number to enter into arrangements for their sale. He thereupon produced printed agreements, upon signing which the farmer apparently agreed to pay $500 in six months for the county right to sell the patent gates. But this agreement was so cleverly worded and so neatly printed that by tearing it down through the middle, one half of it was unintelligible jargon, while the other half proved to be a promissory note for $500, payable in six months. As this portion of the document was duly signed by the farmer, it was readily negotiated by the swindler, and at its maturity the farmers were forced to pay. Articles which have been rejected at the Patent Office because they were infringements of patents already issued, are frequently palmed off in this manner upon unsuspecting persons, who find themselves saddled not only with a worthless article, but not unfrequently defendants in suits for infringement of the genuine patent.

But the worst phase of all which this advertising for business engagements takes on, is that wherein honest, industrious persons are deluded out of their money and into the belief that they are to be provided with lucrative situations upon the payment of a given sum. Advertisements appear daily addressed to the always numerous body of unemployed mechanics, book-keepers, salesmen, &c., assuring them that by applying at a given number in a street mentioned, they will be provided with employment. As this City is at all times overrun with unemployed labor, these advertisements attract the attention of hundreds. Upon presenting themselves at the appointed place, a fee is demanded of them, accompanied by assurances of permanent employment. Many a poor fellow who has spent days and weeks roaming the streets fruitless in search of just such an opportunity, has been induced to pay over his last dollar to these swindlers for the purpose of securing the promised situation, only to find that he has been duped and deceived. Sometimes these victims are kept dancing attendance at the office of the swindler from day to day for weeks, lured on by well-concocted stories, hoping against hope, finally to be turned penniless into the street, or to learn that he who has deluded them has suddenly decamped. He is lost to them, but the Police will recognize the same man, under another name, doing a similar business in another part of the City. Progressive women, not to be outdone by the stronger sex in any particular, have taken to this branch of the swindling advertising business quite extensively. Their calls are addressed to sewing-girls, generally, or to operators of sewing-machines, and hundreds of poor girls have spent with them their only half dollar, in the vain hope of procuring the promised employment for their idle needles. Too often these advertisements are only the thin vail which hides the nefarious business of the vile procuress, or are the tempting lure to houses of assignation. Fortunate is the poor girl who, responding to these advertisements, is allowed to escape with the loss simply of her hard-earned money.

A glance at the columns wherein are daily advertised these "business opportunities," will suggest to the reader an almost endless variety of stratagems whereby the unwary may be robbed by these swindlers. They are fertile in ingenuity and expedients, and long experience in the business enables them to meet with suavity and plausibility those who are possessed of even more than the average intelligence and business tact. Their actual numbers are comparatively few, but their aliases and their temporary abodes are numerous. Today they will advertise from Wall-street or some other equally well-known business thoroughfare, and to-morrow their address may be in Sixth-avenue, or some other of the up-town populous streets. When a victim of their wiles becomes obstreperous, or when the Police have made a given locality too warm for the occupant, he speedily changes quarters with some of his co-conspirators until it is safe for him to return to his original haunts.

As previously stated, a large majority of these "business chances" advertisements emanate from swindlers. Still, there are some of them genuine, and occasionally a fortunate man has really made a good business connection through this medium. While there is so much unemployed capital in the country seeking investment, "business opportunities" which promise even moderate returns are not permitted to go begging a great while. But still there are persons who will seek the newspaper columns for information, and to such we say there is but one safe rule to be guided by, and that is, after having investigated the tempting offer for yourself, demand of the advertiser references in whom you have confidence. Then, after having consulted them, take a week to consider the matter before you invest a dollar. To working women we say, never, on any account, answer one of these advertisements, no matter whether it emanates from your sex or the other, unless it bears the signature of some well-known employing firm, located in a respectable portion of the City.

The Pioneer War Vessel of South Carolina—Her Unromantic End.

From the Charleston News, Aug. 24.

The hull of the old light-ship *Weehawken*, which has been condemned on account of leaks, was sold at auction yesterday morning, by Messrs. W. Y. LEITCH & R. S. BRUNS, to Capt. THOMAS YOUNG, for $380. This old boat has had a somewhat eventful history, and may be said to have been the pioneer vessel of the Confederate Navy in these waters, she having been purchased and put in commission by the State of South Carolina in February, 1861, under the following circumstances: The Legislature of South Carolina, at the session of 1860-61, enacted that the Governor should purchase or procure, at an expense of $150,000, three vessels, such as he might deem fit for the service proposed, to form a sea-coast Police force to prevent the landing of marauding parties, who, it was supposed, might, in the event of hostilities between the two sections, descend upon the coast in vessels of light draft to commit acts of depredation and violence. The defense of the long line of sea-coast against an enemy in force was not contemplated, however, as to render such defenses effectual would require means beyond the resources of the State. In order to carry out the object of this enactment, Gen. A. C. GARLINGTON, the then Secretary of the Interior, appointed a Commission composed of scientific and practical men in this city, to examine all the vessels in Charleston harbor, and also to make inquiry elsewhere, and report whether any could be procured which were adapted to the service intended. The report satisfied him that there were no vessels in this harbor which were suitable in every respect and which could be purchased on reasonable terms. It was believed that they might be bought at the North, but after diligent inquiry only one could be found that it was thought expedient to purchase—the *James Gray*, an iron propeller, built for the navigation of the James River. Lieut. DOZIER was dispatched to Richmond and negotiated the purchase of this steamer, at the price of $30,000, to be delivered in Charleston. She arrived here on Feb. 15, 1861, and was fitted out under the name of the *Lady Davis*, her armament consisting of two twenty-four pound howitzers. Enlistments of seamen were begun, and had reached the number of thirty, when it was thought best to suspend any further effort to complete this organization on account of the action of the Provisional Congress, looking to the establishment of a navy for the common Government. From that time until the year 1863, the *Lady Davis* was employed as a police and transport boat about this harbor and along the coast, and in that year she was dismantled and her engines and armament transferred to another gunboat. After 1863 she was lying up in the harbor until the possession of the city by the Federal forces, when she was made a light-ship and stationed over the wreck of the gun-boat *Weehawken*, near Morris Island, and has been employed in this service until she was condemned a few weeks ago. She is now to be broken up by her new owners and sold for old iron.

Some Strange Fishes.

Baltimore possesses a curious fish, which is thus described: "Several days since a strange fish, the like of which was never before seen in this part of the world, was captured near Cape Charles, and is now in the possession of Mr. S. R. SCOGGINS, at his fresh fish warehouse, No. 7 Hollingsworth-street. It is fifty-eight inches long, eleven and one half inches in diameter, and weighs fifty-one pounds. The head is just one foot long, from the nose to the back part of the gills, and when the mouth is closed is formed very much like that of a herring. When open, the mouth shows a large cavity, and is armed on each side by a powerful bone, with edge like a file, and the lower jaw is jointed near the centre. It has no large teeth, but on both the upper jaws there are rows of fine teeth. The body bears the same size from the head to the lower end of the dorsal fin, where it tapers rapidly, though not unsymmetrically, to the tail, which is very broad at the points. At the lower extremity of the dorsal fin is a fin which attaches to the back by a joint, and about one foot in length, and entirely without bone or tendon. The eye of the fish is as large as that of a horse, and is very bright and clear. One of the most singular features of this strange fish is that near the centre of each side, from the head to the tail, there is a distinct line, all the scales above which are of a silver color, and all below it are of a high gold color. Although already visited by large numbers of persons, including those who have for years followed the sea, none ever saw its like before."

From San Francisco we have accounts of two others in the following terms:

"Prof. F. GRUBER, the naturalist, has just completed the preservation of two very rare and odd specimens of fish, commonly known as the 'Devil Fish' and the 'Angel Fish.' The former is also known as the 'Sea Wolf.' Its scientific name is *Anarrhichas Denticulatus*. The specimen in question is remarkable for its enormous size. The reports of the Smithsonian Institute show that but three specimens of this species have been received there. These were forwarded by Dr. W. O. AYERS, of this city, the largest being 22 inches in length. They, however, were of the family *Anarrhichas Felis*. The one at the laboratory of Prof. GRUBER, measures five feet in length. The head is very large in proportion to the body, measuring 29½ inches around, and 9½ inches in length. The mouth is a frightful-looking opening, measuring six inches in a straight line from side to side. It is armed with formidable rows of teeth. It was harpooned in Alaska by four Indians, who had great difficulty in securing it.

The 'Angel Fish' is known to the scientific world by the name of the *Rhina Californica*. It is found in the Pacific Ocean, but is very rarely seen. A late authority says: 'But a single specimen has yet been observed. It was taken in the Bay of San Francisco, Sept. 22, 1867. It measures 39 inches in length.' The one in the Professor's charge measures 40 inches in length. It has a mouth rather too extended for our general idea of an angelic beauty, but it has broadly-spreading wings, which may go as a voucher to its claims to angelic character.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Letter from "J. L. Mott."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In this morning's issue of your paper there is an article headed "How do Poor Democrats Like This," signed J. L. MOTT, Harlem. Permit me to pronounce the article a forgery. I did not write one word of it, and cannot imagine who would take the liberty to write any article and use my name without my knowledge or consent. I deny the article or a knowledge of its author. Please publish this denial.

Yours, &c., J. L. MOTT.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 26, 1871.

[The letter signed J. L. MOTT, Harlem, appeared to be genuine. We have shown the MS. to the gentlemen who called upon us in behalf of Mr. MOTT, and if they like to have it to trace the writer they are welcome to it. In the meantime, we are assured that the facts stated in the letter are substantially correct, although there is no excuse for the writer forging another man's name to his communication. We need not say that it is impossible for us to identify the handwriting of all the letters sent to us.]

The Louisiana Quarrel.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On Tuesday of this week was published a copy of a letter in relation to the Republican quarrel in Louisiana, by THOS. W. CONWAY, State Superintendent of Public Education. Mr. CONWAY denies that the friends of Mr. WARMOTH intended violence to overawe the Convention. He suggests that the accusers could in no way have known of such a project. On the contrary, it is established that for weeks prior to the assemblage of the Convention Republican clubs in New-Orleans were beset by ruffians in the interest of the Governor. In his own ward, wherein he was himself beaten as a delegate, colored men and Germans were, as far back as last May, refused admission to their own club by a force of forty Metropolitans, and were in twelve instances brass-knuckled and lodged in jail for quietly protesting against the outrage. The men who struck them down were led by one LUCIEN ADAMS, who was conspicuous in the '66 massacre, was infamous as a Thug for years before the war, and is now in the enjoyment of a very lucrative appointment from Mr. WARMOTH. A large number, moreover, of ADAMS' abettors on that fatal July 30, five years ago, are now, as then, members of the Police force, whereof Mr. WARMOTH is by law the chief. As the day approached for the Convention to assemble, the alarm became so great that a local Democratic journal, the New-Orleans *Times*, the largest paper in the South, proclaimed the need of Federal troops to suppress disorder. The means to insure the public peace were exclusively in the hands of the Executive, who sanctioned, it would seem, the menaces against it. Intimations of the Governor's intention, accompanied by a wink and an oath, were on the lips of every one of Mr. WARMOTH's Captains, Sergeants, and Corporals of Police for a fortnight before the 9th inst. Colored Republicans, especially, were accosted by his bullies, and bidden to avoid the Convention if they wanted to preserve their skulls. A conspicuous friend of Mr. WARMOTH announced to two United States Senators that he (the Governor) would have control of the Convention, or blood. One of the Senators, who represents a Western State, sought a delegate to the Convention, temporarily North, and admonished him not to return to New-Orleans till the body had adjourned. Both the Senators will announce the name of the informant in question, if called upon to do so.

The men who massacred Rev. Mr. HORTON, Dr. DOSTIE and other Republicans at the Convention assembled in '66 at Mechanics' Institute, and who are now in many cases, hired hands of Mr. WARMOTH, had promised themselves the same room for a similar attempt on the 9th inst. The State Central Committee understood this fully, and finally determined, in order better to protect the lives of the Republican delegates, to open the doors of the United States Court-room, annually vacant from July to November. It is in a part of the Custom-house building, entirely isolated from the Customs Department. The structure is probably the largest in the United States devoted to national uses, and covers an entire square of ground. The Court-room, whereof the United States Marshal is custodian, occupies but a corner of the vast building. The Marshal felt constrained to apply to Gen. REYNOLDS, commanding the Department, for a guard solely to protect the public property in his charge. In response thereto a guard of forty men of the Nineteenth United States Infantry reached the building, stacked arms, and broke ranks. No sentries were posted, and at no time was there military interference with any one in any manner whatsoever.

Mr. WARMOTH has himself admitted that their Captain, SMITH, interfered in no manner, but treated him most politely. The "Gatling guns" have certainly made a loud report, considering the fact that there were none upon the scene.

No impediment was offered to the delegates or their contestants in reaching the Court-room.

The Committee had, in anticipation of the difficulty, instructed its President to issue tickets of admission to all claiming seats in the Convention. This duty he had performed. Mr. WARMOTH entered the building at 10¾ A. M.—the call signified 12 M. as the hour of meeting—and demanded admission at the Court-room door. A Deputy Marshal replied that the room would be opened at 11½ A. M., but that he would admit his Excellency at once and his sixty companions, (who, claiming to be delegates, had tickets,) at that hour. There would appear to be nothing unfair in all this.

Finally, if Mr. CONWAY imagines that his indelicate method of approach to the President's judgment will assist his plea, he is greatly mistaken. To state that the bogus members of a bogus convention "question whether the National Administration would otherwise prove as deserving of their approval in the future as in the past," or that Mr. WARMOTH, "unless it transpired that the conduct of your officials in Louisiana met with your approbation, would favor your renomination and re-election," is to submit terms destitute of decency.

LOUISIANIAN.

Canoeing.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While your suggestions about canoe excursions are still fresh in the minds of your readers, will you allow me to reiterate, from practical experience, your praises of such trips, and at the same time to warn any who may intend rowing down the Connecticut River against a dangerous rapid which they may not otherwise be prepared for. As no road passes near, the natives have seldom seen it, and those above carelessly tell the inquiring boatman that he can safely paddle on, but below they will tell him too late that a Summer seldom passes without their finding an upturned boat and then a corpse drifting past the ferry. This rapid is about five miles above Windsor, Vt., where the river runs roaring between perpendicular hills on either side, and over and through a series of reefs and boulders, mainly in one deep narrow channel, which follows a circuitous course for about fifty yards, meanwhile falling three separate times. A small boat going over one of these falls plunges into the basin below, is instantly filled by the back-water, and if not upset, sinks with the weight of its occupant. In a moment, though it may seem to the traveler a long time, he is borne struggling over the next and the next; on the surface if he has clung to the boat, rolling over and over in the under current if he has not, and if he at last gains the shore in the still water beyond, finds himself powerless from the shock of his sudden cold bath. This is an incident of a trip this Summer of a week on foot through the White Mountains, and a week on the Connecticut, taken by the writer and a friend. We were kindly dried and fed by a farmer near by, and, after refitting at Windsor, pushed on, less half our baggage and plus a thorough knowledge of the river to its mouth. Starting at Wells River, Vt., the highest point where a boat will float, there are falls at Hanover, N. H., these rapids at Plainfield, and Bellows Falls, and thereafter nothing but dams, which are easily *carried*. Thirty miles a day is a long pull, as the current is generally very feeble. Distance by the river is half as much again as by the road. Our boat was a twelve-foot scow, the only one then for sale at Wells River, and was christened the TWIRL AROUND.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.

How the People Go to Harlem and High Bridge—Interesting Scenes on the Route—The Steamers and Other Matters.

Of all the Sunday excursions which are presented by discriminating capitalists for the pleasure of the people, that to Harlem and High Bridge is without doubt the most popular. It would be pleasing to believe that the thousands upon thousands who on each recurring Sabbath fill the steam-boats of the three contesting lines are actuated by a lively appreciation of the landscape beauties of that most enchanting quarter of New-York. But the stubborn facts will not permit so agreeable an idea. The reason will rather be found in its proximity. People can go there after dinner and return at a reasonable hour in the evening, to a late supper. And this is precisely what the vast majority do. Working at occupations which demand excessive muscular exertion Sunday becomes for them literally a day of rest. They lie late in bed, get up leisurely, don their best attire, eat a hearty dinner at their ease, and then make up their minds where to go while the good wives are clearing away and putting on their gorgeous bonnets. As by this time it is nearly 2 o'clock, it is Hobson's choice, Harlem Bridge or Central Park. The latter place is always crowded, but there are many men who like to sit at ease over their lager and hear the Dutchmen sing, and the little ones are always desirous of a good time swinging. These delights are not afforded in the public park on Sunday, and those who insist upon them take one of the numerous steamers plying to Harlem.

It is the fashion to abuse the owners of steamboat companies, and to call them grasping monopolists, careless of the public safety and the public comfort. Yet both the two associations whose boats leave the lower end of the East River for Harlem, run remunerative trips from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M., with the sole wish to oblige the public. Neither the Sylvan boats, nor the Morrisania boats ever hope to get a paying crowd until the afternoon. For with a few exceptions those workers whose occupations during the week are wearisome rather than fatigueing, get as much recreation out of Sunday as they can, and start as early in the morning as boat and train will let them for far-away places. The *Meta*, of the Morrisania line, left Fulton dock punctually at 9½, the *Sylvan Glen* left Peck slip ten minutes before, and neither had twenty passengers on board. By 3 o'clock all the steamers of both lines were crowded to the utmost. There is considerable rivalry between the two lines, and it is probable that many passengers come with the hope of getting the excitement of race. But the companies are too wise, and have so arranged the hours that slow boats run against fast ones, and the clippers never come together. The report, however, of racing is not denied, and it helps to create an interest in the excursion.

The passengers of the Morrisania boats are landed at Mott Haven, and generally go to Christ's Park, or some other of the great beer gardens in the vicinity. Here they sit in huge sheds, well roofed and well planked, but open at the sides, giving free vision to the glorious scenery around. The visitors ignore it completely, but sit at the little tables and call for lager, which is brought in delightfully large glasses that gladden the very souls of the thirsty. By 4½ or 5 o'clock these places are in full swing. There is a deep roar of loud talk, a constant rushing about of waiters performing wonderful feats in the manipulation of many glasses. Every man's mouth contains a pipe or a cigar, every woman's a pretzel, every child's a stick of candy. In some places there are German bands and Tyrolean singers, in others Italians who play the harp and violin. The great shed is full of noise and smoke and merry voices, and the air is closer than in a Baxter-street tenement. This is inside. Outside the glorious river and the deep green woods, and the blue sky flecked with white wind-chariots, glorify the eternal Father in silence, and make us mourn for man's contempt of them.

The good folks who go by the *Sylvan Glen* or the *Sylvan Stream* or the *Sylvan Grove* are landed at Harlem, or transferred to tugs which take them to High Bridge. Many prefer the walk along the bank of the stream, and they are in the right of it, for it is exquisitely picturesque. It literally wants no feature of interest. The bank mounts up often as high as six hundred feet, and is covered with fine trees and good underwood. The trees are mostly oaks of different kinds, but there are also silver birches and chestnuts. Sometimes huge masses of rock block up the path, reaching from the crest of the road above right down to the water. Sometimes there are little purling brooks trickling noisily down the hill-side and meandering among the rushes at the bottom. These can be jumped over now, but in early Spring they are rude and loud-sounding torrents. Plenty of wild flowers grow about, pimpernel, phlox, and huge ox-eyed daisies. The pathway through this charming region is narrow, and the light comes dim and pleasant through the trees. With all these qualifications and charms it is no wonder that many people, especially young ones, take this path to the High Bridge.

When the good folks get there they immediately commence ascending the many steps that lead to the bridge. Arrived, all breathless, at the top, they stare at the water rushing past on its way to the great covered pipe of the aqueduct. Then, having ceased to pant with fatigue, they pant for more steps to climb and look wistfully at the stone tower 150 feet high, which contains the force-pump. This is rigorously closed and the visitors read with a sigh the printed intimation, "Admittance to no one." The majority of the people who come here bring baskets with them and sit down in shady spots under the tall trees, eat their pleasant meal and wash it down with libations from the cool rills that trickle from clefts in the rocks in a hundred places. On the New-York side of the bridge there are no lager-beer saloons, but on the Westchester side there are several, with nicely laid-out gardens and plenty of swings for children. As the day wears on, and the shadows of the high bank steal further and further across the river, the folks congregate in these places, and by dusk they are well filled. And about 9 o'clock visitors begin to crowd down to the piers, and to enjoy the luxury of a moonlight sail homeward, along the water-front of the East River, so magnificent by nature's gifts, so spoiled and degraded by man's negligence and commercial greed.

The New-Jersey State Fair.

The thirteenth annual Fair and Exhibition of the New-Jersey State Agricultural Society, will be held on their grounds at Waverley, between Newark and Elizabeth, commencing on Tuesday, Sept. 19, and continuing four days. A liberal list of premiums of money and medals is offered, and the accommodations to be afforded exhibitors are superior to any previous years. The machinery hall has been enlarged and improved and will be one of the largest and best arranged of any State Fair in the United States. Steam-power in this department will be furnished without charge to exhibitors, who are only required to furnish counter-shafts at their own expense. The machinery hall is to be open for the reception and location of machinery for ten days previous to the opening. Among other premiums a special one of a gold medal is offered for the best specimen of apprentices' labor in either of the branches of the mechanic arts, with the proviso that the apprentice must be employed in a shop in the State. This is the first time the Society has ever offered a prize of this character, and it is believed it will be an incentive to many of the apprentices in the State, as its acquisition will be a desirable achievement. A gold medal is also offered for the best steam fire-engine, and a large number of other premiums for machinery.

Among other novelties in this department will be one of AVELING & PORTER's steam road-engines, recently imported from England. A trial of it was made at the Fair Grounds a few days since, and proved very satisfactory. Its weight, with water and coal complete, is about five tons. Its indicated horse-power is twenty-six, the boiler working ordinarily at sixty pounds' pressure. It has iron tires armed with oblique cleats, and furnished with holes for the insertion of spikes, when occasion requires; boiler horizontal, one cylinder, fly-wheel, and two front guiding-wheels. The Thomson steamer, invented in Edinburgh, Scotland, and patented in Great Britain, and built at the Grant Locomotive-works, at Paterson, with its elastic tires, vertical generator, double cylinder, and its single guiding-wheel, has for several months past been on trial at Paterson, and an effort will be made to bring the two steamers into competition.

The general superintendency of the Fair will be under the control of Mr. E. G. BROWN, of Elizabeth, with competent assistants in the departments of horses, cattle, poultry, farm products, flowers, fruit, preserves, embroidery, farm implements, motors and machinery, manufactured goods and musical instruments. Upon the last three days of the Fair there will be exhibitions of horses, for which premiums are offered amounting in the aggregate to $2,375, including one of $500. All the trots will be mile heats, best three in five, and it is expected some fine displays of speed will be made.

Death from a Bite by an Enraged Woman.

MARGARET GEAREY, a native of Ireland, who lived at No. 413 West Thirty-sixth-street, was admitted to Bellevue Hospital on the 4th inst. suffering from a lacerated wound of the thumb which was the result of a bite inflicted by ANN FOLEY, who is said to live in Forty-second-street. After much suffering the woman died yesterday at the hospital from exhaustion caused by excessive suppuration which was attended by pneumonia. Deputy Coroner CUSHMAN took some statements in the case, and a warrant was issued for the arrest of the woman who committed the assault.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., for the past twenty-four hours at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	6 A.M.	9 A.M.	12 M.	3 P.M.	6 P.M.
Degrees Fahrenheit	76	79	85	86	80
Stand of bar. in inch	29.99		29.93		29.88

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

Butler has hauled off from **Hawley** for repairs.

The vote of Kentucky will be officially counted today.

Jesse K. Dubois is urged for Congressman at large from Illinois.

Gen. **Butler** is to speak in Lynn, Mass., to-morrow night, and in Westfield on the 5th of September.

John Calhoun Clemson, a grandson of **John C. Calhoun**, was killed on a South Carolina railroad last week.

A hotel-keeper in Penn Yan has sued the Board of Excise of the village for $5,000 damages for refusing him a license.

Ex-Commissioner **David A. Wells** has accepted an invitation to lecture on revenue reform in Worcester, Mass. The time is not yet fixed.

A large number of interesting Indian relics were dug up at Mystic, Conn., last week on a farm owned by Mr. **James D. Fish**, of this City.

A deer from Japan, two years old, only seven inches high and nine inches in length, and in perfect health, is one of Boston's present attractions.

A New-Orleans man, while sitting over a charcoal fire frying some fish, was overcome by the fumes, fell with his face in the pan, and was dead when found.

Mrs. **Cassandra Holland**, who died in Perrymansville, Md., on the 10th, was one of the old ones—116 years. The rest of the story need not be reiterated.

Some Nashville people have a story that there is a great natural cave under their city, and they must be happy until they can satisfy themselves of its truth or falsity.

The Pittsburg *Gazette* claims that that city is the healthiest in the world. We do not know how that is, but it has long been notorious that visitors there are always well suited.

The Governor and Council of Maine have commuted to imprisonment for life the sentence of **John F. Lawrence**, who was convicted in 1870 of the murder of **Elmira A. Wood** in Bangor.

A bell-boy in the Maxwell House, Nashville, Tenn., ran up five flights of stairs with an ice-pitcher in his hand on one of the warm days last week, and fell dead with a ruptured heart at the top.

The Richmond *Whig* is trying to convince the white Virginians that it is for their interest to win the confidence and support of the colored people, who are now voters, and if they do not vote right will vote wrong.

A Kentucky boy, who was badly bitten by
dog, applied three mad-stones, drank unmeas-
red quantities of whisky, and just before he
ied of hydrophobia, called in a physician, in
he vain hope that he might then save him.

A Hartford druggist last week gave a
ranger morphine, "by mistake," for quinine,
d has been in a lively state of excitement
er since, fearing it will cause the death of the
ung lady for whom the order was sent.

The youthful Clerk of the County Com-
ssioners in Harrisburg, Penn., has created an
citement by writing in the official list of taxa-
s, after the name of the Mayor, and under the
d of "occupation," "Has dogs caught."

iss **Maria Giddings**, daughter of **Joshua**
Giddings, died at the residence of Congress-
Julian, in Centerville, Ind., on Thursday,
r a long illness of consumption. Her remains
e taken to Ashtabula County, Ohio.

he Columbia (S. C.) *Phœnix*, of Friday,
that it sincerely hopes the information
Charleston to the effect that the yellow
there is of a mild type, and that there is
anger of epidemic, is correct, but the ac-
s it had heard were more discouraging.

awkward young man, while rowing a
on Irondequoit Bay a few days ago, fell
oard. She pulled him into the skiff by the
put him ashore, and then rowed away
leaving him on the beach to dry and to
t the results of his stupidity.

en the Convent of the Good Shepherd
cinnati took fire on Thursday morning,
y-six inmates were started from their
rs, and for a time rushed frantically
They all escaped without injury. The
e to the building was about $10,000.

Committee appointed by the late Gen-
ssembly of the United Presbyterian
have decided to attempt to ascertain at
e feeling of that body upon the establish-
of a university by the Assembly, and es-
ly how the needed money can most easily
sed.

ashville paper complains of the "low-
ignorant, and rather hasty impertinence"
"sophomoric swash-buckler" who edits a
ewspaper, and thinks he ought to "culti-
little of that courtesy common among
men." The model he himself presents is
te satisfactory.

Chicago *Post* intimates that the Wis-
Democrats have caught the Illinois Dem-
napping—that the latter wanted to make
R. **Doolittle**, "of Chicago," their can-
for Congressman at large, and the for-
ve taken him back to his old home and
up for Governor.

five years old fell from the window
in the Union Pacific passenger-train
r it had left Cheyenne on Tuesday last,
le it was going about thirty miles an
he train was stopped and he was found
e only injury sustained being a few
nd a thorough frightening.

rtford man keeps a box in which he
deposits his car-fare when he walks to
his place of business, as he now almost
es. The other day, at the close of a
opened it, and found he had $109 20.
e in the savings bank, and keeps right
car-fare as before.

Virginian, while in Richmond the
demanded of an acquaintance "What
statue of **Henry Clay** had in that
and "What bisness had the Legislater
e put thar? What had **Henry Clay**
that a statue of him should be made?
a Democrat?"

boy on the Boston and Maine Rail-
struck last week by a switch-iron
essly swinging his body out of the
aggage-car, the train meanwhile go-
ate of thirty-five miles an hour. The
was on the train again, and reading
r interest an account of his death in
Herald.

Matt. H. Carpenter has pub-
in the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, saying
orts Hon. **C. C. Washburn** for Gov-
onsin because he believes him to
and strongest man, and the one
and up and resist the clamor of
ctions and exacting corporations,
ustice to all.

chusetts Democratic State Cen-
ee, in their address, urge the ab-
ty for thorough organization, say-
east 100,000 voters do not usually
State, and that they ought to be
his year. The Boston *Post* says
ll be read by every voter who is
oin in a protest against the evils
o patient people. Are the peo-
, or the voters not people? and
t and impatient?

d a woman in Easton. Adams
are accused of whipping a little
old with a heavy iron wire, of
n the neck with a hot iron, and
m to hold live coals in his hands
nd muscles were scorched and
y are in jail. The poor boy is
man by a husband now dead, and
she has been the most active in
er child the horrid cruelties he

North Carolina Democrats,
people have voted down the
onvention, are calling upon the
egislature, which is controlled
tax the people until they will
on. Their plan is early in the
tax on the people adequate to
n the debt of the State (several
on) then suspend its collection,
pass another Convention act, and demand that the people shall accept taxation or convention.

Rev. **C. R. Moore**, of Augusta, Me., who was badly injured two years ago while on his way to attend the funeral of a soldier at the Togas Military Asylum, has received a check for $2,000 from the managers of the National Asylums. No legal claim was admitted or offered, and some of the members of the Board doubted their right to use any of the funds in this way.

The San Francisco *Alta* favors compulsory education, and suggests that the city might be authorized by the Legislature to purchase a ship, or construct a floating school, to be placed on the bay, where truant boys could be confined and educated.

A young man in New-Hampshire agreed with an acquaintance that if he would eat six quarts of boiled custard, he would swim two miles in a pond. The challenged man disposed of the custard, and the next morning the other swam to the prescribed point, and then turned around and swam back into the lake some twenty rods, giving as a reason that his friend, on finishing the pudding, licked the spoon, and he wanted to do the square thing.

The Democratic candidates for the United States Senate in Kentucky are very numerous. Among them are **Thomas C. McCreery**, the present incumbent; **J. Proctor Knott**, who has become one of **Alex. H. Stephens'** favorites; Ex-Gov. **Bramlette**, who is always ready to argue that the old rebels are now the especial defenders of the Constitution; **James B. Beck**, who accepts the situation; and Gov. **Leslie**, who, like **Jeff. Davis**, accepts nothing.

The Concord (N. H.) *Patriot* says mysteriously that when the chief owner of a certain professedly Democratic journal in New-Hampshire becomes convinced that "the man who seeks pre-eminently his own selfish ends" cannot be the leader of the Democratic Party, the greatest obstacle to the success of that party will be removed, as the "mistakes" of the last few years will not be repeated. And this after the "great victory" last March.

PIUS IX.

Fresh Gossip About a Home for the Pope in Bute.

A correspondent of the Glasgow *Star* reiterates the story about a home for **Pio Nono** being found in the isle of Bute. He says: "That the Marquis of **Bute** contemplated not only offering His Holiness an asylum in the island of Bute, but of building a palatial residence for him in it, is, I believe, a fact. In consequence of this determination, a late Lord Advocate and the standing counsel of the family was sent for by the relatives, and was for some days a visitor on business at Mount Stewart House. If my information is correct, it required all the eloquence and persuasive powers of this distinguished lawyer to cause the noble Marquis to postpone his intention, but he did not succeed in eradicating it. The idea, I am assured, is revived. The Marquis is bent on having the Pope in the island. His Holiness is said to have issued secret inquiries as to the reception he was likely to meet with in Covenanting, heretical Scotland, and the assurances he has received of the progress of Roman Catholic proselytising in Scotland generally have all but determined him to come. Mr. **Gladstone**, I am further informed, has been sounded privately on the subject, and has expressed himself favorably as to the residence of his Holiness in the British islands, provided the Pope will pledge himself to put down and keep down agrarian outrages, &c., in Ireland, which, it is said, His Holiness is willing to do. On this condition the British Government will place before him the shield of British protection, but it is stipulated that the Pope is not to visit Ireland personally in the meantime, nor without the sanction of the Prime Minister. Cardinal **Antonelli** is said to be exceedingly wroth at the idea of the Pope coming to Britain, and has threatened to have him deposed. But the movement is said to have the warm support of M. **Thiers**, probably for this very good reason that he sees that it will rid France of a serious difficulty. I am assured that the plans of a Papal palace, to be erected in the Island of Bute, are actually prepared, and are about to be submitted for His Holiness' approbation."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 26.

FIRST BOARD.

$160,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67..113⅞	15,000	Am. D. & I. C. 7s. 98
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n. 75	100	Cons. Coal of Md.. 42½
6,000	Ga. St. 7s, G. bs. 98¾	300	West. Union Tel.. 62½
3,000	S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July.. 57⅛	400	do...bet. call. 62⅜
2,000	Mo. St. 6s... 97	300	Quick. Min. Co.... 13
5,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Iss... 96¼	200	Pac. M. S. S. Co. c. 52⅝
12,000	do.... 96½	400	do...bet. call. 52⅝
16,000	Ohio 6s, '81... 106	200	Adams Express... 83
4,000	Ohio 6s, '75... 103⅛	200	Erie... 30¼
5,000	Cal. 7s... 112⅛	100	Panama... 74
1,000	Brook. 6s, W. L. 96¼	100	do...bet. call. 74¼
5,000	Ark. 7s, Iss. to L. R. & F. S. R. 55⅛	100	do... 74⅜
4,000	Ark. 6s... 54	200	Chi. & N. W.... 71⅜
1,000	Cen. Pac. G. bs. 100⅝	200	do... 71⅞
4,000	U. Pac. 1st... 88⅝	600	do...bet. call. 71⅞
13,000	do...b3. 88⅝	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf. b. c. 91⅞
1,000	Chi. & N. W. C. 92⅛	83	do... 92⅜
7,000	B. & S. Ill. 1st 8s. S. F. bds. 97	800	C. C., Cin. & Ind.... 88
5,000	H. & St. Jo. 8s. Conv. bds.... 104	100	N. J. Cen.... 108⅛
12,000	Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. Div... 86⅛	100	do... 108⅛
1,000	Gt. West. 2d... 87½	200	do...bet. call. 108⅛
13,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st. 88⅜	100	Chi. & R. I... 111⅜
40,000	do... 88	300	do...bet. call. 111⅜
10,000	do... 88½	20	P., Ft. W. & C. guar. 99⅞
1,000	Mil. & St. P. 7 3-10 Conv... 95½	100	Del., Lack. & W.. 109⅛
1,000	Ced. F. & M. 1st. 85	100	Chi. & Alton... 120
		300	Ohio & Miss.... 45⅜
		20	Ohio & Miss. Pf... 79
		100	St. Louis & I. M.. 59
		20	Morris & Essex... 93⅛
		300	Col., Cin. & Ind. C. 20
		100	H. & St. Jo. b. c. b3. 70⅝

SECOND BOARD.

$2,500	U. S. 6s, '81, C.. 118⅛	100	N. Y. C. & H. R.. 98½
2,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '62. 114⅜	100	Erie, bet. call... 30
9,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new... 113⅜	400	Reading... 114
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67, b3... 113⅜	200	L. S. & M. S... b. c. 110⅜
20,000	U. S. 6s, Cur... 116⅜	200	Panama... 74⅜
3,000	Ark. 6s, Fd. bs.. 54½	100	do.. b. c... b3. 75
2,000	Chi. & N. W. Ex. bs... b. c. 90	100	Union Pacific... 32½
200	W. Un. Tel... b. c. 62⅜	300	Cleve. & Pitts.... 148⅛
400	do... 62½	300	C., C., Cin. & Ind. 88⅜
22	do... 62⅜	100	Chicago & R. I... 111⅛
300	Pacific Mail.. b. c. 52⅜	100	Mil. & St. P.... 61⅞
300	do... 52⅜	100	Mil. & St. P. Pref. 81⅜
200	Con. Coal of M'd.. 42	100	Ohio & Miss.... 45⅝
100	Mariposa Pref... 6	100	St. Louis & I. M.. 58⅜
50	U. S. Express. b. c. 57	300	Mar. & Cin. 1st Pref.... b10. 24
		100	Col., C. & Ind. C... 20⅝
		100	Del., L. & W.. b. c. 109⅜

Saturday, Aug. 26—A. M.

The Trade and Financial events of the past week were unusually interesting. The London and New-York Bankers to the recent Treasury negotiation marketed in London and on the Continent $80,000,000, and in this country $50,000,000. In both cases the applications are understood to be in excess of the amounts offered outside the holdings of the Bankers to the negotiation themselves. The European awards will be made in London this morning. The extent of the National Bank and other applications on this side will also be known in the course of the day. They were over $22,000,000 on Friday and Saturday alone. Money for mercantile employment is in better demand, but this turn so far from discouraging the general trade of the country is welcomed as a sign of increased activity in Merchandise and Produce as we advance into the Fall season. The promises of fine crops, of fair markets for their early distribution at home and abroad, encourage the belief that we are to have the heaviest consumption of Merchandise in the history of the trade—the Fall of 1865, after the close of the War, being no exception. In the fortnight ending on Saturday last, $8,434,000 Gold Customs were paid into the New-York Office of the Treasury, which implies that about $21,000,000 Foreign General Merchandise and Dry Goods, (including articles duty free,) have been placed upon the market for the Fall trade. The sales of the week were fair in nearly all departments, although the amount of Domestic Commission business doing is not yet up to the preparation of factors. The export demand for Grain and Flour has improved, and the demand for Provisions, Petroleum, &c., continues good.

On the Stock Exchange the improvement is not as general as could be desired on the eve of the Fall movement by the Commission Brokers, but there is a stronger market by 1@1½ ⅌ cent. for the New-York and Western Roads, a much larger exceptional rise in Pacific Mail and Panama, with a free demand for Railway Mortgages, both of the old and new issues. The Public Funds are firm, and Southern State Bonds steady. Gold, on a limited supply in the open market and in Bank, is held strong, and closed 112⅛@112¼ ⅌ cent. The demand is almost exclusively from the Importers to pay Customs, while the Treasury has sold only $3,000,000 out of the large receipts of the fortnight and prepaid $1,875,000 of September Interest. There is no export inquiry for Gold Coin.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, Local and National, reporting through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, Aug. 26, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year. To which we add the Gold and Currency balances in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, at these dates respectively:

Increase in Loans....$510,251
Increase in Specie....1,313,245
Decrease in other Legal Tenders....609,000
Increase in Deposits....1,452,330
Decrease in Circulation....48,732

	Aug. 27, '70.	Aug. 26, '71.	Aug. 19, '71.
National Capital	$73,032,200	$73,181,000	$73,181,000
Loan Capital	12,129,800	15,244,600	15,244,600
Total	$85,162,000	$88,425,600	$88,425,600
Loans	273,986,971	305,047,680	304,537,429
Gold and Gold Notes	19,639,384	10,722,050	9,408,805
Other Legal Tenders	48,959,713	69,489,500	70,098,500
Deposits	201,966,700	248,709,800	247,257,470
Circulation	32,904,906	30,198,820	30,247,552
In Sub-Treasury	77,400,856	73,052,521	73,129,674

The Bank return published this morning exhibits the relative strength of the movement in respect to the lawful money held as against the circulation and deposits, to which we add the position of the movement the week before, and also of the movement of the corresponding week last year:

	Aug. 19, '71.	Aug. 26, '71.	Aug. 27, '70.
Deposits	$247,257,470	$248,709,800	$201,966,700
Circulation	30,247,552	30,198,820	32,904,966
Total	$277,505,022	$278,908,620	$234,871,666
Required 25 ⅌ ct...	$69,376,255	$69,727,155	$58,717,901
Gold & Greenbacks	79,507,305	80,211,550	68,599,097
Excess	10,131,050	$10,484,395	$9,881,196
Rate for money	3 ⅌ ct.	3@5 ⅌ ct.	6 ⅌ ct.

The Bank Statement of the week shows a gain in the Gold average of $1,313,000. There is another moderate loss on the Greenback average, $609,000. The Loans have gone up $510,000, and the general line of Deposits is $1,452,000 higher than last Monday. The Statement altogether is stronger than on the averages of the previous week. Money closes 3@4 ⅌ cent. on call loan to the Brokers, and 5 to 7 ⅌ cent. on time loans and mercantile discounts. The applications for the latter at Bank have somewhat increased, owing to the large preparations for the Fall trade.

Exchange is firmer at 109⅛@109½ ⅌ cent., but these rates are still ⅛@⅜ ⅌ cent. below the points at which it would pay the Bankers to ship American Gold Coin to cover their drawings.

The Treasury Office received during the week $4,026,842 in Gold for Customs, and paid out $402,305 on regular Gold Interest account. The Office also prepaid $1,875,000 Gold Interest on the 10-40 Loan, which will be charged off September 1. The sale of Treasury Gold on Wednesday amounted to $2,000,000. The Gold difference against the Office in New-York on the transactions of the week is $280,465.

The Import entries at New-York, embracing Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, for the past week, were $10,383,820, as against $8,010,501 for the corresponding week last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce, other than Gold and Silver, were $4,729,437, against $3,095,961 same week in 1870. The Exports of Gold and Silver, $431,478, against $1,197,162 same week in 1870. The Customs in Gold paid into the New-York Office of the United States Treasury for the week were $4,026,842. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by rail, 5,531 bales.

The gold values of the import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, for the calendar year 1871, are as follows, the figures being official to Aug. 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

January	$28,583,376	July	$30,865,304
February	32,992,723	Aug. 5	6,441,584
March	38,448,670	Aug. 12	9,690,472
April	32,634,773	Aug. 19	7,168,065
May	34,146,019	Aug. 26	10,383,820
June	30,246,411		
Total since Jan. 1			$261,781,217
Same date 1870			201,037,116
Increase in 1871			$60,744,101

The currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since Jan 1, is as follows:

January	$18,837,878	July	$17,869,653
February	18,739,742	Aug. 2	4,277,661
March	22,139,322	Aug. 9	5,200,713
April	18,930,074	Aug. 16	3,659,636
May	18,019,785	Aug. 23	4,729,437
June	18,596,138		
Total since Jan. 1			$151,049,047
Same date 1870			118,680,409
Increase in 1871			$32,368,638
Gold Aug. 26, 1871			112⅛ ⅌ cent.
Gold Aug. 27, 1870			116⅞ ⅌ cent.

The exports from New-York of Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion since Jan. 1 are as follows:

January	$2,149,211	July	$11,233,695
February	4,022,066	Aug. 5	565,675
March	7,569,880	Aug. 12	727,500
April	9,593,029	Aug. 19	647,340
May	9,615,698	Aug. 26	431,478
June	8,004,738		
Total since Jan. 1			$55,161,310
Same date 1870			43,984,276
Increase since Jan 1			$11,177,034

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, since Jan. 1:

	Customs received.		Gold interest paid.
January	$12,326,929	January	$16,666,108
February	12,681,653	February	2,454,111
March	15,651,969	March	4,042,915
April	12,960,609	April	1,036,783
May	12,159,163	May	15,520,492
June	10,676,314	June	2,372,304
July	12,459,997	July	17,125,211
Aug. 5	3,108,797	Aug. 5	705,161
Aug. 12	3,561,789	Aug. 12	675,968
Aug. 19	4,407,735	Aug. 19	491,512
Aug. 26	4,026,842	Aug. 26	432,305
Total, 1871	$104,011,797	Total, 1871	$61,522,870
Total, 1870	90,813,690	Total, 1870	62,459,368

COURSE OF THE STOCK MARKET—THE WEEK.

		Aug. 27, '70.
American Gold	112⅛@112⅛	116⅝
U. S. 5-20s, May and Nov	114⅝@114⅞	112⅛
U. S. 5-20s, Jan. and July	113⅜@113⅝	110
U. S. 5 ⅌ cents, 10-40s	114⅝@114⅞	108⅞
Cen. Pacific 6 ⅌ cents	100¼@100⅜	87⅞
Union Pacific 6 ⅌ cents	88⅛@88⅜	81⅛
New-York Central	97½@98⅛	94
New-York Central Scrip	93⅞@94⅞	89⅜
Rock Island	108⅛@111⅜	112⅜
Lake Shore	109¼@110⅞	91½
N. W. Common	99⅛@71⅜	81
N. W. Preferred	61⅛@91⅞	86
Reading	114@114	95½
Ohio and Mississippi	45⅜@45⅝	33⅜
St. Paul Common	61@61⅞	59⅜
St. Paul Preferred	80⅝@81⅛	76⅜
Toledo and Wabash	62⅝@63⅞	51
Union Pacific	31⅜@32⅜	....
Erie	30@30⅛	22⅛

The sales of Gold for the day in the open market were at 112⅛@112⅜ ⅌ cent. The Cash Gold was comparatively easy of delivery.

In the Public Funds the business of the day was dull at firm prices, 114⅜ for the 5-20s of 1862; 113⅜ for the 1867s, and 114⅜ for the Coupon 10-40s, carrying the 2½ ⅌ cent. September coupon. The long six ⅌ cents of 1881 are weaker, the Coupons 118⅜ ⅌ cent.

In other departments of the Stock Exchange the transactions were, to a fair amount, in Southern State Bonds and in the Railway Mortgages. The Union Pacific First Mortgage sold up to 88⅝ ⅌ cent., and the Centrals at 100⅜ ⅌ cent. The old Western Mortgages (Currency Interest) were in good demand, and most descriptions scarce. The Railway Shares were generally firm in prices, but without much appearance of buoyancy. Rock Island and Reading were higher than on Friday, and Lake Shore, New-York Central, the North-wests, St. Pauls, &c., held steady. An exceptional movement was noticed in Panama Shares, up to 75 ⅌ cent., part of the advance being lost in the Afternoon. Pacific Mail and Western Telegraph continued strong.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

CLOSING PRICES—AUG. 26.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	114½	114⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	114⅜	114⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	113⅜	113⅜
American Gold	112⅛	112⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅛	109⅛
N. Y. C. and Hudson	98⅛	98⅛
N. Y. C. and H. Debt. Ctfs.	94⅛	94⅛
Reading	114⅛	114
Chicago and Rock Island	110⅞	111⅛
North-west Common	71½	71⅜
North-west Preferred	92	91⅞
Pacific Mail	52⅞	52⅞
St. Paul Preferred	81⅛	81⅛
St. Paul Common	61⅛	61½
Lake Shore	110⅞	110⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	45⅛	45⅛
Toledo and Wabash	63⅞	63⅞
Western Telegraph	62⅛	62⅞
Erie	30⅛	30⅛
Union Pacific	32⅛	32⅛

United States Treasury, New-York, Aug. 26.

Gold receipts	$744,719 97
Gold payments	1,447,787 90
Gold balance	63,488,207 06
Currency receipts	390,865 78
Currency payments	781,685 22
Currency balance	9,564,313 98
Customs	489,000 00
Canceled gold certificates to Washington	1,324,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ ct. reg., '81	118	5-20 coup., '67	113⅝
6 ⅌ ct. coup., '81	118⅜	5-20 coup., '68	114⅛
5-20 coup., '62	114⅜	10-40 reg	110⅜
5-20 coup., '64	114⅜	10-40 coup	114⅜
5-20 coup., '65	114⅜	6s Currency	116⅜
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	113⅜		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old	75	Ark. 6s, Funded	53¾
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	75	Ark 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O.	48
Va. 6s, new bonds	69	Ark. 7s, Miss. O. & R. R.	47
Va. 6s, reg., old	52½	Ohio 6s, '75	104
Va. 6s, consol. bonds	64	Ohio 6s, '81	104⅛
Va. 6s, deferred b'ds	30	Ohio 6s, '86	106⅜
Ga. 7s, gold bonds	98⅛	Ill. Canal bonds, '70	110
N. C. 6s, old	45	Ill. coup. 6s, '77	100
N. C. Fund. Act, '66	34½	Ill. coup. 6s, '79	100
N. C. new bonds	25	Ill. War Loan	100
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July	57⅛	Ind. 6s, War Loan	100
S. C. 6s, April & Oct.	59½	Ind. 5s, War Loan	100
Mo. 6s	97	Mich. 6s, '73	101
Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. is.	96	N. Y. Reg. Bounty L.	108⅜
La. 6s, Levee bonds	70	N. Y. Coup. B'nty L.	108⅜
La. 7s, Penitentiary	72½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72.	107⅜
Cal. 7s	112	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73.	107⅜
Conn. 6s	101⅜	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74.	107⅜
R. I. 6s	100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75.	107⅜
Ala. 5s	68	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.	107⅜
Ala. 8s	100⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78.	107⅜
Ala. 8s, Ala. & Chat.	87		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	92½	Tol. & Wab. 2d	92
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	90	Tol. & W. Equip. Bs.	84
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	90	Tol. & W. Cons. Conv.	88
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n.	90	Han. & Naples 1st	87¾
Erie 1st, Ext.	101½	Gt. West. 1st, '88	92
Erie 1st, Ind.	95	Gt. West. 2d, '93	87½
Erie 7s, 2d, '79	98	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90.	87
Erie 7s, 3d, '83	96	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	85
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77.	93	Galena & Chic. Ext.	100¼
Long Dock Bs.	91½	Galena & Chic. 2d	98
H. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85.	104	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	103
H. R. 7s, 3d, '75	102	Morris & Essex 1st	104½
Harlem 1st, 7s	102¾	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	101½
Har. Conv. & S. F. 6s.	91	N. J. Cen. New Bs.	102
Albany & Sus. 2d	93½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic. 2d.	100
M. Cen. 1st. 8s, '82	120	Cl. & Pitts. Cons. S. F.	92½
C., Bur. & Q. 8 ⅌ ct. 1st.	111¾	Cl. & Pitts. 2d	100
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ ct. 2d	99¾	Cl. & Pitts. 3d	97
M. So. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ ct.	103	Cl. & Pitts. 4th	81
Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo.	100	Chic. & Alton 1st	103
Cen. Pacific Bs.	100⅜	Chic. & Alton Inc	95
Union. Pac. 1st Bs.	88⅝	Ohio & Miss. 1st	100
Union Pac. L. G. 7s	83¾	Ohio & Miss. Cons	93½
Union Pac. Inc. 10s	37	Dub. & S. City 1st	93½
Belle. & So. Ill. 1st, 8s	97	Mil. & St. P. 1st. 8s	107½
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	77	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10	95½
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	100	Mil. & St. P. 1st	93½
Chic. & N. W. Int. Bs	93½	Mil. & St. P. 2d	90
Chic. & N. W. Cons. Bs.	92¼	Joliet & Chic. 1st	106
Chic. & N. W. Ex. Bs.	90	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st	88½
Chic. & N. W. 1st	97¾	Col., Chic. & Ind. 2d	69
Han. & St. Jo. Conv.	104	Tol., Peoria & W. 2d	79½
Del., Lack. & W. 1st	102	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	100
Del., Lack. & W. 2d	99	Bos., H. & E., guar.	25
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	96	C. Falls & Minn. 1st	85
Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. Div.	86		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	137	Metropolitan	140
Manhattan	147	East River	113
Merchants'	120	Market	128
Mechanics	133	Nassau	108½
Union	135	Corn Exchange	125
America	148	Continental	99½
City	225	Marine	165
Phenix	105	Commonwealth	99½
Tradesmen's	151	Importers' & Traders'	188
Merchants' Exchange	100	Park	157½
Seventh Ward	106½	Manuf. & Merchants'	101½
State of New-York	112	N. Y. Nat. Exchange	100
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	118	Central National	106
Mercantile	127	Second National	180
Bank of the Republic	113	Fourth National	114¼
Bank of N. America	107	Ninth National	116½
Hanover	104	Bks. & Broks. Asso'n.	90

Messrs. **James Robb, King & Co.**, of No. 56 Wall-street, advertise $600,000 of the First Mortgage Bonds, 7 ⅌ cent., of the South Carolina Railroad, at 87½ ⅌ cent., the loan running to 1888. The Charleston *News* reports of the finances of this road:

"We are authorized to say that **W. J. Magrath**, Esq., the President of the South Carolina Railroad Company, has completed, in London, the exchange of the new First Mortgage bonds of the Company for the overdue Sterling bonds, indorsed by the State. Mr. **Magrath** sailed from Liverpool for New-York, in the *Java*, on Saturday last, and brings with him the old Sterling bonds which were held in England.

This news will be received with satisfaction by the friends of the South Carolina Railroad Company. The bonded debt of the road is now in manageable shape, and while the bondholders have a better investment in the amply secured First Mortgage bonds, the Company is the gainer in being relieved from the contingent danger of legislative interference or State supervision. The fact should enhance the market price, as it unquestionably does the real value, of the stock of the Company.

The negotiation with the English Sterling bondholders was both delicate and difficult. That President **Magrath** should have closed the transaction so thoroughly, and so quickly, is another justification of the confidence reposed in him, for so many years, by the stockholders of his road."

The Boston Shoe and Leather Trade.

In the boot and shoe market, business is exceptionally active, and there is no let up to the demand from the large dealers of the South and West. The small interior buyers are also in strong force, and our city jobbers are very busy in filling orders. Remote distributors are making all possible haste to complete their stocks of Fall goods, in view of the low ruling of inland freights, and the possibility which exists that these may soon be materially advanced.

Current shipments, both from this point and the principal manufacturing towns, are very heavy, and if the present activity continues, even for a few weeks longer, the volume of Fall trade will largely exceed that of last year. The near-by or New-England trade has not yet started up; but there is every reason to suppose that it will be on a correspondingly liberal scale.

Manufacturers continue to be fully employed, and the current production is very large in most of the shoe-making towns. Medium grades of heavy work, adapted to the Southern and South-western trade, are just now in special request. The Worcester makers, who turn out a more costly style of goods, are well up in their orders. Lynn and Haverhill goods are in fair demand, considering that this is not the season when serge work is most wanted.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

The Boston Wool Trade.

The Wool market continues dull, with sales of domestic mostly confined to small lots to meet the current wants of manufacture. These wants are by no means exigent, as most of the large consumers have Wool enough on hand to last them for several weeks to come; besides, at this season the mills are beginning to change their machinery from the production of heavy to light goods, and hence are working their stock of raw material close up.

But there is another reason why the demand is just now limited, and that is the slow sale of, and unsatisfactory prices realized for, heavy Woolen goods. Under these circumstances, manufacturers insist that in order to go on, they must have Wool at lower prices, and are demanding concessions that dealers are unwilling to make. Hence there appears to be a mutual indifference, with buyers and sellers apart in their views. The former are inclined to fall back upon foreign Wool as a substitute for domestic, as far as possible, and importers are encouraging them to do so by offering desirable grades of the former at a little reduction from the highest point.

Some of these foreign Wools, now in the hands of Boston dealers, have been selected with great care in Europe, as well as with special reference to the wants of American manufacturers. On the other hand, the holders of domestic Wool occupy a strong position, owing to the short crop and the concentration of the whole supply in strong hands. But whether these strong holders will be able to control the market and dictate prices, in the face of the foreign competition which has been inaugurated, remains to be seen.

Fine domestic fleeces are in large stock, and offering at relatively low prices. The demand is not yet active, and in order to effect sales of large lots holders would be obliged to submit to a little reduction from quoted rates. But the latter are careful not to press them in the present weak condition of the market. On the other hand, if buyers were forced in for supplies they would have to pay full prices.

Low and medium fleeces are still wanted, and with small supplies, rates are well maintained. Combing and delaine wools are sold very close up, and all good lots of native are taken at 65c. @70c. as fast as received. Canada combing is held at 72c. to arrive. Pulled wool is scarce and high, lambs' selling at a range of 60c.@69c. California wool is in small stock, the Spring clip having mostly gone into consumption. Oregon wool is in demand; but the supply is limited, and long-stapled fleeces suitable for combing are quick at 55c.@58c. Fine foreign wool is quiet and a shade easier; but the coarse and medium grades are in fair demand, and taken as fast as received.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

New-York, Aug. 28, 1871.

☞ OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
Bankers, No. 5 Nassau-st.

Five-twenty Bonds are today selling at.....114
Central Pacific Sixes at.....100½
Chesapeake and Ohio Sixes at....93 and interest

Holders of 5-20s, by conversion into Centrals, retain the same interest and increase their capital about 13 *per cent.*, or into the Chesapeake and Ohios with an increase of 20 *per cent.*; or holders of Centrals can exchange for Chesapeake and Ohios, and increase their capital about 6 *per cent.* The popularity of the Centrals, their availability and quick market at all money centres in the world *so soon after the completion of the road*, are very gratifying to us, and must be also to all holders of the bonds; that the same popularity and availability will attach to the Chesapeake and Ohios, and that they will command equal price with the Centrals in due time, we have no doubt. The near approach of the time when the Secretary of the Treasury will call in a vast amount of Five-twenties and pay them in gold, behooves all holders to be looking for new investments; and to all such we recommend the *Six per cent. Gold Bonds, principal and interest, of the* Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company.

Length of road, 427 miles.

Finished and running, 227 miles.

Additional to be completed by Oct. 1, ninety-five miles.

Leaving 105 miles, which will be completed Sept. 1, 1872.

Total amount of this loan, $15,000,000.

Total cost of road, depots, equipments, &c., $30,000,000.

The amount remaining unsold, about $5,000,00 will soon be absorbed. They are issued in denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100.

Harvey Fisk. FISK & HATCH.
A. S. Hatch.

☞ INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Jay Cooke & Co. are now selling the First Mortgage 7-30 Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, bearing Seven and Three-tenths per Cent. Gold interest, (more than eight per cent. Currency,) and secured by first and only mortgage on the entire Road and equipments, and on more than 23,000 acres of Land to every mile of track, or 500 acres of Land to each $1,000 Bond. The highest current price will be paid for United States Five-twenties, and all other marketable Securities received in exchange.

The success of the new United States Five per Cent. Loan, for which our firm are the General Agents, is inducing holders of Five-twenties to exchange them for 7-30 Northern Pacifics, by which they realize a present profit of fourteen per cent., and greatly increase their yearly income.

Pamphlets, maps and full information will be furnished on application, by Jay Cooke & Co., Philadelphia, New-York and Washington, and by most Banks and Bankers throughout the country.

☞ TANNER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Buy and Sell, at current market rates, the FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT (8) PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Interest payable August and February, in New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, free of U. S. taxes.

TANNER & CO.,
No. 11 WALL-ST.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY offer a rare chance for safe and profitable investment. They are a first and only lien upon the Road, which is now nearly completed, the rolling stock, telegraph, land grant, and all the property of the Company. The lands are released from taxation, and are worth more than the whole amount of the mortgage. The Road will form the great air-line route from Chicago and Milwaukee to St. Paul and the North-west. Bonds for sale at 90 and interest in currency, by WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., and GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st., where pamphlets and further information can be obtained.

Banking-House of Henry Clews & Co.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

☞ LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS, also Commercial Credits, issued, available throughout the world.

Bills of Exchange on the Imperial Bank of London, National Bank of Scotland, Provincial Bank of Ireland, and all their branches.

Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on Europe, San Francisco, the West Indies, and all parts of the United States.

Deposit accounts received in either currency or coin, subject to check at sight, which pass through the Clearing-house as if drawn upon any City bank; four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances; Certificates of Deposit issued; Notes, Drafts and Coupons collected; advances made on approved collaterals and against merchandise consigned to our care.

Orders executed for Investment Securities and Railroad Iron.
CLEWS, HABICHT & CO.,
No. 11 Old Broad-st., London.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Nos.		Nos.	
4	Lewenthal vs. The Mayor, &c.	78	Edey vs. Persch.
15	Howe Machine Company vs. Buckingham, &c.	92	McGuire vs. McGuire.
27	Lighthall vs. Degrand.	93	Viele vs. Viele.
32	Judd vs. Boyd et al.	95	Schmidt, &c., vs. Levy et al.
41	Tapscott vs. Morgan.	96	Stiner et al. vs. Congregation Toel Zedek.
56	Ripley et al. vs. Sterne et al.	112	Gould et al. vs. Wright.
68	Nichols vs. Hunt.	115	Johnson vs. Howland.
77	Floyd vs. Parsons et al.		

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.
Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Nos.		Nos.	
1	The People vs. Edmund Farrell; rape.	5	The People vs. Charles Rosental; grand larceny.
2	The People vs. Roger Heady; felonious assault and battery.	6	The People vs. John Jones; larceny from the person.
3	The People vs. Eberhard Barner; felonious assault and battery.	7	The People vs. Wm. G. Lambert, Jr.; received stolen goods.
4	The People vs. William Woods; felonious assault and battery.		

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Saturday, Aug. 26, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	16	Lead, pigs	500
Bees-wax, pks.	6	Moss, bales	48
Cotton, bales	880	Spirits Turp., bbls.	2,017
Copper, cakes	245	Crude Turp., bbls.	335
Dried Fruit, pks.	31	Resin, bbls.	2,516
Eggs, bbls.	836	Pitch, bbls.	181
Flour, bbls.	14,452	Tar, bbls.	438
Wheat, bushels	220,922	Butter, pks.	2,182
Corn, bushels	266,710	Cheese, pks.	11,432
Oats, bushels	100,272	Grease, pks.	14
Rye, bushels	8,900	Tallow, pks.	149
Malt, bushels	4,774	Cut-meats, pks.	63
Flax-seed, bags	1,101	Lard, pks.	392
Beans, bbls.	63	Lard, kegs	190
Corn-meal, bbls.	1,265	Oil-cake, pks.	732
Corn-meal, bags	130	Starch, boxes	2,900
Hemp, bales	11	Sumac, bags	149
Hops, bales	383	Tobacco, hhds.	953
Hides, No.	1,270	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	13
Hides, bdls.	334	Whisky, bbls.	956
Horns, No.	5,860	Wool, bales	232
Leather, sides	7,830		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steam-ship *Abyssinia*, for Liverpool—108 hhds. Tobacco, 713 bales Cotton, 1,561 boxes Cheese, 39,059 bushels Wheat, 370 tons and 800 lbs. Ore, 5 casks Prunes, 1 Piano.

By the steam-ship *City of Brooklyn*, for Liverpool—534 pks. Butter, 7 casks Bees-wax, 23,275 boxes Cheese, 660 boxes Bacon, 59 pks. Sewing-machines, 50 boxes Spermaceti, 25 bbls. Pork, 25 bbls. Tongues, 503 bales Cotton.

By the steam-ship *Pereire*, for Havre—11,770 bushels Wheat, 21 bbls. Pearl Ash, 1,000 tcs. Lard, 4,131 Hides, 22 pks. Bone.

By the ship *Lucy S. Wells*, for Liverpool—153 bales Cotton, 126 hhds. Tobacco, 2,400 Staves, 36,264 bushels Wheat, 23,592 bushels Corn.

By the bark *Alcyone*, for Londonderry—34,600 bushels Corn, 5,000 Staves.

By the brig *Stella*, for Cork and orders—25,323 bushels Corn.

By the bark *L. G. Bigelow*, for Havre—2,700 bbls. Crude Petroleum, 1,052 bbls. Naphtha.

By the bark *Canada*, for Bremen—1,485 bbls. Resin, 3,115 Staves.

By the brig *Aunchen*, for Elsinore—992 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Morning Light*, for Bordeaux—488 hhds. Tobacco.

By the bark *Courser*, for Bordeaux—24,362 bushels Wheat.

By the brig *L. C. Madeira*, for Gibraltar and orders—2,232 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Bilboa*, for Bilboa—1,132 bbls. Petroleum, 2,520 Staves.

By the bark *Aurora*, for Bilboa—2,500 bbls. Petroleum.

By the bark *La Cignena*, for Trieste—2,040 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

COTTON—Has been very dull, but quoted nominally unchanged; sales, 376 bales, including 129 bales to shippers, 224 bales to spinners, and 23 bales to speculators. For forward delivery, sales were made of 10,100 bales, basis of Low Middling, at a reduction of ⅛c. ⅌ lb., including last evening, for September, 200 bales at 18⅛c., 400 bales at 18 1-16c., 100 bales at 18c.; September and October, 400 bales each, at 18⅛c., together; September, October and November, 200 bales each, at 18⅛c., together; October, 200 bales at 18 3-16c., 1,500 bales at 18⅛c.; November, 500 bales at 18⅛c.; 200 bales November and 100 bales December at 18⅛c., together. Exchanged—300 bales September for 300 bales October, even. And today, for September, 400 bales at 18 1-16c., 1,200 bales at 18c., 100 bales at 17⅞c., short delivery; September, October, November and December, 100 bales each, at 18c.; October, 200 bales at 18⅛c., 1,200 bales at 18 1-16c., 100 bales at 18 1-32c., 1,300 bales at 18c.; November, 100 bales at 18 1-16c., 100 bales at 18c.; December, 100 bales at 18⅛c.; January, 200 bales at 18⅛c. Exchanged—100 bales September for 100 bales October, even. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: August, 18c.; September, 18.17c.; October, 18.18c.; November, 18.15c. The receipts at this port today were 580 bales, including 1 from Wilmington, 552 from Galveston, 24 from Baltimore, and 203 per railroad.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
Good Ordinary	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	17
Low Middling	18	18⅛	18⅜	18⅜
Middling	19	19⅛	19⅜	19⅜
Good Middling	20⅜	21	21⅛	21⅛

The quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less active and unsettled. The main call has been for Red and Amber Western, (Winter,) for shipment, at a shade firmer prices, though closing less buoyantly. Spring Wheat has attracted less attention, and, though opening with a stronger look, closed tamely and heavily. White Wheat has been inactive and irregular. The unusual scarcity of freight-room has been decidedly against the export movement. Included in the sales were 50,000 bushels good new Amber Michigan, for September delivery, (a resale of a contract,) at $1 49 ⅌ bushel. Sales have been reported since our last of 229,000 bushels, all told, part to arrive, though mainly here afloat, and in part from store, including White Western at $1 47½@$1 38½, chiefly at $1 52@$1 55; soft do. at $1 40@$1 45; Red and Amber Western at $1 40@$1 52, chiefly at $1 42@$1 45, for ordinary to good new Red; $1 50 for prime new Amber do. here; $1 50 for do., to September delivery, and $1 46@$1 47 for fair do., to arrive; $1 35@$1 43 for soft Red and Amber do.; No. 1 Spring, to arrive, at $1 44 for strictly prime; No. 2 Spring at $1 40@$1 42 for fair to prime Chicago; No. 2 Spring, September delivery, on private terms; Soft do., $1 20@$1 38; White Genesee, $1 50@$1 60; Red and Amber State, $1 45@$1 52, chiefly Amber at $1 51½, to arrive; new White Southern, $1 50@$1 60; new Amber do., $1 43@$1 52, ⅌ bushel....Corn has been in less demand, opening more firmly, but closing heavily. The export call was on a restricted scale. Sales have been reported since our last of 156,000 bushels, at 66c.@68½c. for inferior to prime New Mixed Western, chiefly at 68c. for dry samples of Canal, afloat, closing at 67½c. for low, and 68c. for prime dry afloat; 66½c.@67c. in store; 66c.@67c. for steamer grades; 70c.@72c., chiefly at 70c., for Yellow Western; 74c.@79c. (nominally) for White Western, and 87c.@88c. for White Southern....Rye has been firm and in fair request for export; 8,9,0 bushels Western were sold at 83c. ⅌ bushel....Barley has been wholly neglected....Barley-malt has been slow of sale at $1 10@$1 40 as the extremes ⅌ bushel....Oats have been less confidently sought after and have declined in price, closing quite heavily, with considerable urgency on the part of holders to realize. Sales have been reported since our last of 71,000 bushels at 40c.@48c. for ordinary to prime New Mixed Western, chiefly at 43c.@46c. for ordinary to good, afloat; 39c.@43½c. for new Black; 42c.@45c. for ordinary to choice New White Western and White Ohio, and 35c.@41c. for new crop Jersey. The export clearances hence since our last have been 75,323 bushels Wheat and 25,592 bushels Corn, for Liverpool; 25,323 bushels Corn, for Cork and orders; 34,600 bushels Corn, for Londonderry; 11,770 bushels Wheat, for Havre, and 24,362 bushels Wheat, for Bordeaux. The week's export clearances for European ports include 4,856 bbls. Flour, 359,483 bushels Wheat, 375,500 bushels Corn, and 13,212 bushels Rye.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quoted 5c.@10c. a barrel cheaper, on a very meagre offering of desirable grades, and a comparatively fair demand. Sales have been reported since our last of 13,000 bbls., all told, including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 10@$5 60; very inferior to very good Extra State at $5 70@$6 10; very good to fancy at $6 10@$6 75; poor to very good shipping Extra at $5 60@$6 00; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $7 75@$6 10, ⅌ bbl. We now quote:

No. 2 Flour, ⅌ bbl....
Sour Flour....$4 25@$5 00
Superfine State and Western....4 50@ 5 30
Extra State....5 10@ 5 50
Extra City, shipping brands....5 70@ 6 75
Extra Genesee....6 50@ 8 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands....5 75@ 6 10
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands....6 15@ 8 50
Extra Western, shipping brands....5 60@ 6 00
Extra Western, trade and family brands....6 05@ 8 50
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy....6 10@ 9 25

Southern Flour continues in moderate demand since our last, at firm and buoyant prices, with sales since our last of 1,030 bbls. at $5 15@$6 60 for poor to good, and $6 65@$9 75 for good to very choice Extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour has been moderately inquired for at $4 25@$5 ⅌ bbl.; sales, 500 bbls. Corn-meal has been saleable and firm at $3 40@$3 90; White and Yellow Western, $3 65@$3 75 for Jersey, and $4 10@$4 15 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 520 bbls.

HIDES—There has not been much demand for any description, but prices have been quoted firm. We quote: *Dry Hides*—Buenos Ayres, 21@23 lbs., 25c.@26c.; Buenos Ayres, 25@27 lbs., 25c., gold, selected; Buenos Ayres Seconds, 20@22 lbs., 21c.@22c., gold, as they run; Montevideo, 20@22 lbs., 24c.@24½c.; Corrientes, 21@23 lbs., 23½c.@24c.; Orinoco, 20@23 lbs., 21½c.@22½c.; Rio Grande, 20@21 lbs., 23½c.@24c.; California, 21@23 lbs., 22c.@22½c.; Central American, 18@22 lbs., 19c.@20c., gold, selected; San Juan, 21@23 lbs., 17¼c.@18¼c.; Matamoras, 22@25 lbs., 20½c.; Vera Cruz, 18@19 lbs., 19c.; Tampico, 20@22 lbs., 20c.; Porto Cabello, 20@23 lbs., 19c.@20c.; Maracaibo, 20@23 lbs., 15c.@16c.; Bogota, 18@21 lbs., 20c.@21c.; Truxillo, 16@18 lbs., 19c.@20c.; Rio Hache, 17@20 lbs., 14c.@15c.; Curacoa, 18@22 lbs., 12c.@13c.; Port-au-Platte, 16@18 lbs., 17c.@18c.; Bahia, 17@21 lbs., 16c.@17c., gold, as they run; Texas, 21@26 lbs., 18c.@19c.; Western, 18@24 lbs., 16@18c.; Southern, 13@16 lbs., 16c.@18c., currency, as they run. *Dry-salted Hides*—Maracaibo, 30@32 lbs., 12c.@13c.; Maranham, 26@30 lbs., 13c.@13½c.; Pernambuco, 28@29 lbs., 12½c.@13c.; Matamoras, 28@32 lbs., 17½c.@18c.; Savanilla, 25@28 lbs., 12c.@13c.; Bahia, 25@28 lbs., 11½c.@12c.; Chili, 28@30 lbs., 17c.@18c.; Sandwich Islands, 28@32 lbs., 12c.@13c., gold, as they run; Southern and Western, 20@28 lbs., 14c.@15c., currency, as they run. *Wet-salted Hides*—Buenos Ayres, 45@50 lbs., 12½c.; Rio Grande, 40@50 lbs., 12½c.@13c.; California, 45@50 lbs., 11c.@11½c.; Para, 35@40 lbs., 9½c.@10c., gold, selected; New-Orleans, 70@80 lbs., 11c.; Texas, 60@70 lbs., 11½c.@13c.; City Slaughter, Ox, 60@80 lbs., 12c.; City Slaughter, Cow, 45@60 lbs., 11c.@11½c., currency, selected. *Upper Leather Hides*—Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Kips, 10@13 lbs., 25½c.@26c., gold, selected; Minas, 15@16 lbs., 20c., gold, as they run; Sierra Leone, 9@10 lbs., 35c.; Gambia and Bissau, 8@9 lbs., 26c.@27c., currency, selected; Zanzibar, 10@12 lbs., 17½c.@18½c., currency, as they run. *East India Hides*—Calcutta Slaughter Cow, 9½@12½ lbs., 16c.@16½c.; Calcutta Dead Green, 8@9 lbs., 13c.@13½c.; Calcutta Buffalo, 19@22 lbs., 11c.@11½c., gold; Manila and Batavia Buffalo, 20@25 lbs., 8c.; Singapore Buffalo, 25@27 lbs., 9c.; Penang Cow, 10@12 lbs., 10c.@12c., currency.

LEATHER—Sole has been in rather slack request, as a rule, including Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 27½c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 27½c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 26c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 24½c.@25½c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 23½c.@23c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 18c.@19c.; Hemlock, Rough, 29c.@32c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 33c.@37c.; Union Cropped, Middle, 34c.@37c.; Union Cropped, Light, 33c.@37c.; Union Bellies, 17c.@19c.; Oak Rough, all weights, 32c.@37c.; Oak Rough, Southern, all weights, 27c.@30c., currency, ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—All kinds have been dull at irregular prices. We quote nominally, as follows: Porto Rico at from 35c.@55c. for new; Cuba, 20c.@28c. for old, and 23c.@35c. for new; English Islands, 33c.@45c., and New-Orleans, 35c.@85c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in demand and held with increased confidence on the basis of $3 10@$3 15 for full lots of Strained; sales were made of 300 bbls. Strained at $3 15@$3 20; and 350 bbls. No. 1 at $4 30 ⅌ 280 lbs.; receipts, 2,516 bbls.; exports, 1,485 bbls. Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine has been purchased to the extent of 240 bbls., on the basis of 53c. for merchantable, ⅌ gallon, showing a fairly steady market; receipts, 2,017 bbls. We now quote: Spirits Turpentine, 53c.; Crude nominal; Resin, $3 ...@$8 ⅌ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White; Tar, $3 20@$4; Pitch, $2 75 ⅌ bbl.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, continues quiet, since our last, at 12¾c.@14c. for prompt delivery, ⅌ gallon. Shipping Crude has been in slack demand at 17¾c.@17½c. ⅌ gallon. At Philadelphia the quotation was 17½c. ⅌ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia were 1,200 bbls. The Creek quotations for Crude Petroleum, in bulk, were $4 70@$4 75 on the Lower, and $4 27½@$4 30 on the Upper Roads, ⅌ bbl., on a slow movement. Refined Oil has been in quite moderate demand at about former prices, with sales reported of 1,000 bbls. Standard White, August delivery, at 24½c., 4,000 bbls. do. first half of September, at 24½c.; 2,000 bbls. do., October and November delivery, at 24½c. ⅌ gallon. And at Philadelphia 5,500 bbls. Standard White, part September delivery, at 24½c.@24½c. ⅌ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia were 690 bbls. Refined Oil, in cases, continues quiet at 27½c.@28½c. ⅌ gallon. Naphtha has been in rather more request, on the basis of 9c.@9½c. for Western and 10½c. for City, in shipping order. The export clearances hence include 992 bbls. Refined Petroleum for Elsinore; 2,232 bbls. do. for Gibraltar and orders; 3,632 bbls. do. for Bilboa; 2,040 bbls. do. for Trieste; 2,700 bbls. Crude do. and 1,052 bbls. Naphtha for Havre. And from Philadelphia 465,198½ gallons Refined Petroleum for Antwerp; 95,470 gallons for Gibraltar and orders, and 71,459 gallons do. for Venice.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in light stock, and held with more firmness, but has been comparatively quiet. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,425 bbls., in lots, at $13 75@$13 87½ for Western Mess, the inside price last evening; $14@$14 50 for New City Mess; $12 50 for Thin Mess; $10@$10 50 for new Prime to extra Prime; $11@$11 25 for Prime Mess; and $12 for Rumps, ⅌ bbl. For forward delivery there has been some demand noted for Western Mess, on the basis of $13 75, seller September, and $13 75, seller October, with $14 asked for the latter. Dressed Hogs have been slow of sale, ranging from 6½c.@7½c. ⅌ lb. ....Cut-meats continue dull and irregular at 11½c.@13½c. for Hams, 6½c.@8c. for shoulders, 14c.@16c. for Smoked and Sugar-cured, ⅌ lb....Bacon has been quiet at 8c.@8½c. for Ice-cured City fancy cuts....Lard has been in very moderate supply and demand at firm prices; sales, 510 tcs. and bbls. for early delivery, at 9c.@10c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9¼c.@9½c., for Western Steam, 9½c. for prime New, from dock, and 9¼c.@9½c. for City; sales were also made of 250 tcs. prime Western steam, seller October on private terms....Beef has been lightly dealt in and prices have been more or less nominal. We quote the range from $8@$11 50 for Mess and $11 50@$15 for Extra Mess. Tierce Beef has been neglected and nominal at $14@$20 for Prime Mess, and $18@$22 50 for Indian Mess. ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams have been very slow of sale at from $18@$24 for the range of qualities, ⅌ bbl....Butter continues in generally very limited request, including State, fair to choice, at 25c.@32c., and very inferior to fair at 13c.@25c.; Western, fair to prime, at 18c.@25c., and inferior to fair at 10c.@18c., ⅌ lb.; the day's receipts were 2,182 pks....Cheese has been in some demand at from 8½c.@10½c. for fair to fancy Factory; 8½c.@10½c. for fair to extra State Farm Dairy; 5c.@8½c. for Western; the day's receipts were 11,432 boxes.

SUGARS—The reduced offering of Raw and the advanced views of holders were against an active business. For good Refining stock there was a fair call, with pretty free bids reported of 9⅜c. for full lots, but most sellers claimed a shade higher figures. Other grades were in moderate request, and quoted buoyant in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 292 hhds., including 150 hhds. fully fair to good Refining Cuba, at 9⅜c.@9⅝c.; 88 hhds. Grocery Porto Rico, at 9½c.@10½c., and 54 hhds. Demerara, at 11½c.@12½c.; also, 900 boxes low grade Havana, on private terms. We now quote: Fair to good Refining grades Cuba, strong at 9⅜c.@9⅝c.; fair to choice Grocery grades, 9⅝c.@10½c.; Porto Rico Refining grades range from 8⅝c.@9⅝c., and Grocery from 9⅝c.@11c. ⅌ lb. No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar has been quoted at 10½c.@10¾c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars continue in fair request, ranging from 10¾c.@13c. as the extremes.

TALLOW, &c.—The demand has been fair at firm prices. Sales 175,000 lbs. Tallow at 8¾c.@9¾c., chiefly at 9¼c.@9¾c., for prime Western and City; 15,000 lbs. Stearine at 9¾c.@10¼c., ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has been quoted firmer, and not offered freely, but has been slow of sale; sales, 170 bbls., in lots, mostly at 92c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Business has been slow in most lines since our last, the extreme scarcity of room, and firmness of ship-owners checking engagements. The demand has been mainly for grain room, which has been difficult to procure and has been urgently needed for the prompt delivery of stock. Petroleum room has been in moderate request with rates quoted strong, and a very scant supply of suitable tonnage noted. For Liverpool, the reported engagements included 230 bales Cotton at ¼d., by steam, and 3-16d. by sail, ⅌ lb.; 31,000 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 10d. ⅌ bushel; 180 boxes Bacon, and 150 tcs. Lard, by steam, mostly at 25s.; 4,500 boxes Cheese at 40s. ⅌ ton. For Cork and orders, a German brig of 213 tons register, (reported chartered in Europe,) with a full cargo of Grain, on private terms; a British brig, of 216 tons register, with about 1,500 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, 7s. 3d., or, if direct, at 6s. 9d. ⅌ quarter; and a Dutch brig, of 182 tons register, hence with general cargo, on private terms. For Antwerp, 100 boxes Bacon, at 22s. 6d. ⅌ ton; and a ship of about 1,200 tons register, for general cargo, rumored, without reliable particulars. For Elsinore and orders, a Norwegian bark, of 340 tons register, with about 2,100 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s. 10½d.@7s. ⅌ bbl., according to number of lay days. For the Continent, a bark (now at an Eastern port) rumored with about 4,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, but without confirmation. For Gibraltar and orders, an American brig, of 305 tons register, with about 9,000 cases Petroleum, reported at 30c. gold, ⅌ case, privileges extending to the west coast of Italy. For the Mediterranean, a British bark, of 350 tons register, with about 2,000 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms. Two or three other vessels were reported closed for Petroleum cargoes, but particulars were not made public. For the River Platte, an American bark, of 520 tons register, with equal to about 350,000 feet of Lumber, at $19 and 5 ⅌ cent. primage.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago, Aug. 26.—Flour unchanged and quiet. Wheat active, but declined 2⅜c.; No. 2 Spring, $1 20½, August; $1 11¾@$1 12, September; this afternoon heavy at $1 19, August; $1 11@$1 11⅛, September. Corn declined ⅛c.; No. 2 Mixed, 47c.; this afternoon dull at 45⅛c., September. Oats active but declined ⅛c.@⅜c.; No. 2 at 30⅛c. Rye active but weaker; No. 2 at 58⅛c. Barley easier; Spring No. 2 at 60c. Highwines quiet but firm at 88c. Provisions firmer and higher. Mess Pork, $12 75, cash, or September. Lard, 8⅜c.@9c. Dry-salted Shoulders, loose, 5c. Live Hogs in fair demand and firm at $3 50@$5 50. Cattle quiet and steady at $2 25@$5 37½c. Freights unchanged and quiet. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 102,000 bushels Wheat, 251,000 bushels Corn, 84,000 bushels Oats, 23,000 bushels Rye, 45,000 bushels Barley, 3,000 Hogs. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 33,000 bushels Wheat, 237,000 bushels Corn, 39,000 bushels Oats, 8,000 bushels Barley, 5,000 Hogs.

Cincinnati, Aug. 26.—Flour in fair demand and firm; Family, $5 50@$5 75. Wheat—Demand fair; prices advanced; Red, $1 16@$1 18. Corn in fair demand and firm at 52c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Oats steady, with a moderate demand. Barley in fair demand and firm at 80c.@90c. Pork—Demand light; holders firm at $12 37½@$12 50—few sellers below the latter rate. Lard buoyant and unsettled; 9c. offered; 9¼c. asked. Bulk Meats buoyant and unsettled; an advance asked, but none established; asking 5⅛c. for Shoulders, 6c.@6¼c. for Sides; offering ⅛c. less; demand chiefly for Shoulders. Bacon steady, with a moderate demand; sales of Shoulders at 6⅛c.; Sides held at 7⅞c.@7½c. Live Hogs dull and drooping; heavy receipts depress the market; sales at $4 25@$4 50. Cattle dull and lower; best, $3 75@$4 25. Whisky in fair demand and firm at 89c. Cotton dull and drooping; Middling, 18½c.; Low Middling, 17½c. asked.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 26.—Flour easier and very quiet; Winter Superfine, $3 75@$4 15; Winter Extra, $4 75; Winter Double Extra, $5. Wheat—Inspected lots of No. 2 Winter Red, $1 28; No. 3 do., $1 12½@$1 13. Corn firm but very slow; Mixed, in bulk, on the track, 42c.; Yellow, at the elevator, 45c. Oats inactive but firm; No. 2, at the elevator, 34c. Barley dull at 80c.@87c. for Spring. Rye unchanged at 60c. for choice. Whisky dull at 90c. Tobacco firm. Hemp unchanged. Bagging unchanged. Pork quiet at $12 50@$13. Dry-salted Meats—More doing; sales, 560,000 lbs. to arrive from Peoria. Whisky in improved demand. Bacon inactive; jobbing and order lots of Shoulders at 6⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7⅛c.@7¼c.; Clear Sides, 7⅜c.@8c. Lard—Buyers and sellers apart. Live Hogs unchanged. Cattle unchanged. Cotton unchanged.

Oswego, N. Y., Aug. 26.—Flour is in good demand, exceeding the supply; sales, 1,700 bbls. at $6 75 for No. 1 Spring; $7 25 for Amber Winter; $7 75 for White Winter; $8 25 for double extra. Wheat scarce, especially Spring; sales, 6,000 bushels Red Ohio at $1 34. Corn held at 61c. in round lots; sales, 1,200 bushels in car lots, at 62c. Oats scarce; Western held at 44c., without buyers. Corn-Meal, $1 40 for bolted, $1 35 for unbolted, ⅌ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $20@$25; Shipstuffs, $24@$25; Middlings, $30, ⅌ ton. Highwines, 89c. Canal Freights—Wheat, 8c.; Corn and Rye, 7½c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 50 to the Hudson, $4 50 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Boston, 53c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 35c. Receipts by Lake—13,200 bushels Wheat; 79,000 bushels Corn, 1,445,000 feet Lumber. Shipments by Canal—30,000 bushels Wheat, and 1,211,000 feet Lumber.

Toledo, Aug. 26.—Flour in fair demand and firm. Wheat active and higher; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 35; No. 3 do., $1 29; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 33; Amber Michigan, $1 30, closing $1 29½; No. 1 Amber Illinois, $1 30; No. 2 do., $1 25; No. 1 Red, $1 29; No. 2 do., $1 25; No. 3 do., $1 22; Rejected, $1 07; No. 2 White Michigan, $1 25. Corn dull and a shade lower; High Mixed, 53½c.; Low Mixed, 52c.; No Grade, 50c. Oats—Shade better and quiet; No. 1, 38½c., closing 38c.; No. 2, 35½c. Freights quiet and unchanged; to Buffalo 4c., to Oswego 8c. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 55,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 19,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 54,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Oats.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 26.—Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, and 38,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—100,000 bushels Wheat, 32,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats, 9,000 bushels Barley. Railroad Shipments—5,000 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats. Canal Freights dull; Wheat, 12c.@12¼c.; Corn, 11c.; Oats, 7½c., to New-York. Flour quiet and firm. Wheat scarce; no sales. Corn unsettled; sales, 64,000 bushels No. 2 Western, at 56⅛c.@57c. Oats scarce; retailing at 39c.@40c. Rye held at 72c.; no buyers. Barley—None on the market. Pork dull at $13. Lard—10⅛c. Highwines nominally 93c.

New-Orleans, La., Aug. 26.—Flour dull and nominal; Extra, $4 50; Double Extra, $5 50. Corn quiet; Mixed, 66c.; White, 70c. Oats firm at 50c. Hay—Choice, $30, and dull. Bran dull at $1 07½. Pork dull; held at $14@$14 50. Bacon firmer; Shoulders, 6⅞c.@7⅛c.; Sides, 8⅜c. Lard unchanged. Exchange—Sterling, 127⅛. Gold, 111⅞. Cotton quiet; Low Middling, 18⅜c.; net receipts, 111 bales; gross, 5,428 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,223 bales; coastwise, 5,418 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 28,927 bales.

Milwaukee, Aug. 26.—Flour firm; Spring extra, $5@$5 25. Wheat weak; No. 2, $1 14⅞, cash; $1 11⅞@$1 11¼, seller September; No. 1, $1 15⅛. Oats steady; No. 2, 30⅛c. Corn—No. 2 Mixed, 47⅛c. Rye—No. 1, 59c. Barley—No. 2 Spring, 60c. Lake Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 5c. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 60,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat.

Wilmington, Aug. 26.—Spirits Turpentine strong at 47c. Resin firm; $3 for No. 1; $2 80 for No. 2; and $6 for Pale. Crude Turpentine steady at $3 45 for Yellow Dip; $4 50 for Virgin. Cotton quiet; Middling, 17⅛c.; net receipts, 10 bales; exports, coastwise, 8 bales; stock, 534 bales.

Albany, N. Y., Aug. 26.—Moderate milling demand for Wheat at full prices; sales, two cars Treadwell at $1 45, and one car old Genesee at $1 48. Rye dull and nominal. Corn very firm; sales, in lots, Western Mixed from store at 69c. Oats active; sales, 14,000 bushels Western, afloat, on private terms.

Cleveland, Aug. 26.—Flour unchanged and quiet. Wheat—Market steady, with a moderate demand; sales, 3,000 bushels No. 1 Winter Red at $1 27; No. 2 do., $1 24. Corn unchanged and dull. Oats—Market steady, with a moderate demand at 36c. Petroleum quiet but firm, and unchanged.

Memphis, Aug. 26.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn easier at 62c. Oats in fair demand at 46c.@47c. Pork dull at $13 50. Lard dull and nominal. Bacon firmer; Shoulders, 6⅜c.@7⅛c.; Sides, 8c.@8⅛c. Cotton dull and lower; Middling, 18c.

Louisville, Aug. 26.—Flour quiet; extra Family, $5 50. Grain quiet and steady. Provisions a shade firmer; only a light order demand prevails; nothing doing in round lots; prices unchanged. Whisky steady at 90c. Cotton quiet; Middling, 18c.

Mobile, Aug. 26.—Cotton—Net receipts 36 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 2,894 bales; market quiet; Middlings, 18 bales; consolidated net receipts today 104 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,923 bales. Stock, 12,905 bales.

Detroit, Aug. 26.—Wheat—Market steady with a moderate demand; Extra, $1 36@$1 36½; No. 1 White, $1 32@$1 33½; Amber Michigan, $1 28. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats in good demand at 37½c.

Boston, Aug. 26.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 19¾c.@19⅛c.; net receipts, 93 bales; gross receipts, 96 bales; exports to Great Britain, 229 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 7,500 bales.

Norfolk, Aug. 26.—Cotton steady; Low Middling, 17c.; net receipts, 230 bales; exports coastwise, 255 bales; sales, 25 bales; stock, 658 bales.

Baltimore, Aug. 26.—Cotton closed easy; Middling, 18⅛c.; net receipts, 43 bales; gross, 50 bales; stock, 885 bales.

Charleston, Aug. 26.—Cotton dull; Middling, 18c.; net receipts, 86 bales; sales, 25 bales; stock, 2,321 bales.

Galveston, Aug. 26.—Cotton quiet; good Ordinary, 18c.; net receipts, 187 bales; stock, 10,337 bales.

St. Louis, Aug. 26.—Cotton unchanged; Middling, 18c.@18½c.; receipts, 53 bales; shipments, 14 bales.

Savannah, Aug. 26.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 17⅛c.@17½c.; net receipts, 45 bales; exports, coastwise, 25 bales; sales, 20 bales; stock, 3,531 bales.

Augusta, Aug. 26.—Cotton unchanged; Middling, 17c.; receipts, 30 bales; sales, 50 bales.

Philadelphia, Aug. 26.—Cotton in fair demand; Middling, 19c.@19½c.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, Aug. 26—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 93⅛ for money and the account. American Securities—5-20 Bonds, '62s, 93; '65s, 93⅛; '67s, 92⅛; 10-40s, 90⅛.

1½ P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅛ for both money and the account. American Securities quiet and steady; United States 5-20s, '62, 93; '65, old, 93⅛; '67, 92⅛; 10-40s, 90⅛.

Paris, Aug. 26.—French Rentes lower, at 56f. 12c.

Liverpool, Aug. 26—10½ A. M.—Cotton opened quiet; Middling Uplands, 9d.@9⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅛d.@9⅜d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales. Flour irregular at 22s.@25s.

1½ P. M.—Cotton—The market closed quiet; Middling Uplands, 9d.@9⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅛d.@9⅜d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, of which 3,000 bales were taken for speculation and export. Breadstuffs—Wheat, 12s. ⅌ cental for California White; Red Spring Wheat, 10s. 4d.@10s. 8d.; Red Winter Wheat, 11s. Flour, 22s.@26s. ⅌ bbl. for Western. Produce—Petroleum, 10d. ⅌ gallon for Spirits, and 18d. for Refined.

London, Aug. 26.—Spirits Petroleum, 10d.@10½d. ⅌ gallon.

London, Aug. 26—Evening.—Common Resin, 7s. 9d. ⅌ cwt. Sperm-Oil £81 ⅌ ton. Spirits Turpentine, 36s 9d.@37s. ⅌ cwt.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUG. 28, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
BLUE BEARD. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson, Miss Lotta Mira and Mr. Harry Becket.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
FRITZ, OUR COUSIN GERMAN. Leading characters by Mr. Joseph K. Emmet and Miss Rose Evans.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
24th-st., corner of 6th-av.
LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS. Leading characters by Miss Lotta, and Messrs. Raymond and Forsberg.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

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And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
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Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A decree has been issued by the Italian Government subjecting all vessels from southwestern Baltic ports to a rigid quarantine. The Bavarian, Portuguese and Guatemalan Ministers in Rome have tendered their congratulations to the Pope, upon what is not stated.

M. THIERS has sent to the Prefects in the Departments a circular directing them to appeal to the patriotism of the people to abstain from demonstration on the 4th of September, and to use force if necessary to prevent the celebration of the anniversary. The disturbances at Lyons by the disarmament of the National Guard are officially contradicted.

The Governments of Great Britain and the United States have chosen Count LUIGI CORTI as thea rbitrator under the treaty of Washington, upon all questions not comprised in the *Alabama* claims.

It is announced that the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH, of Austria, will meet the Emperor WILLIAM, of Germany, at Salzburg, at an early day. The reports that the position of Count BEUST in the Ministry and with the Emperor has become weak, are stated to be groundless.

The entry of the Carlists into Spain is imminent, and preparations on an extensive scale have been made to meet the threatened invasion. The Archbishop of Madrid, in a circular to the clergy, requires them to refuse the sacrament to those persons who are married only by civil rite, and all such marriages will be treated as concubinage.

GENERAL.

Later accounts from the scene of the disaster on the Eastern Railroad at Revere, Mass., show that the accident was attended with greater loss of life than at first stated. Twenty-four persons were killed outright, and between thirty and forty injured, many of them fatally. Among the killed are Rev. Dr. EZRA S. GANNETT, pastor of the Arlington-street Church in Boston, who was on his way to preach in Beverly, Mass., by the ill-fated accommodation train, and Rev. Dr. S. R. MASON, of Cambridge, Mass. The responsibility of the disaster is believed to rest mainly on the conductor of the express-train, who started fifteen minutes after the accommodation, while the latter was three-quarters of an hour behind time, a fact of which he was aware.

At a meeting of the New-York Yacht Club, held on the *Dauntless*, at Newport, yesterday, a letter from Commodore ASHBURY, transmitting the challenges of twelve English yacht clubs to race for the Queen's Cup of 1851, was submitted by Commodore BENNETT. A resolution was adopted recommending the club to sail a series of twelve races with the *Livonia*, as the representative of the Royal Harwich Yacht Club only, the challenge of that club being the only one accepted by the New-York Club, the victory in a majority of the races to decide the possession of the cup. It was also agreed to sail the race for the Newport Cup today. The ocean race was postponed until Oct. 1 or 2, to be sailed from Sandy Hook to Newport and back. The squadron cruise terminates to-morrow. The two challenge cups—the "Schooner Cup" and the "Ocean Cup"—it was agreed, are to be held as challenge cups, but the challenging yacht shall "put up" the value of the cup, to go to the original holder for a piece of plate, if he wins, and to be returned to the challenger, together with the challenge cup, if he wins, the challenge cup to be held by him on the same conditions.

The body of JAMES SLINERY, of Matteawan, N. Y., was found on the Harlem Railroad track on Saturday, near Millerton, with the head entirely cut off. The night previous the deceased had nearly $100 on his person, and when found all the money was missing. There are strong suspicions of foul play.

JOHN ROGERS, the cashier of the Pejepscot National Bank, is said to be a defaulter to the bank in $30,000. His bonds are ample to cover the amount.

The Charleston, S. C., Board of Health announce that the number of cases of yellow fever reported sincethe 23d inst. indicate thatthedisease is assuming an epidemic form. The Medical Society, while admitting that a mild type of the fever prevails, insist that previous reports were exaggerated. It is added that differences of opinion exist in the profession as to the probable spread of the disease.

No further news of the wrecking of the *Lodona* has been received by Messrs. MALLORY & Co., of Maiden-lane, and it is uncertain when the full particulars of the disaster will come to hand.

The Attorney-General has rendered his opinion as to the existence of a vacancy in the First Deputy Commissionership of Internal Revenue made by the designation of Mr. DOUGLASS to perform the duties of Commissioner, in which he says Mr. DOUGLASS is the First Deputy, but is entitled, as long as he performs the duties of Commissioner under the President's designation, to the salary of Commissioner only.

Three new cases of yellow fever have occurred in Charleston, S. C., since Friday, and one of the former cases has proved fatal. The people have recovered from the excitement, and are now quiet and hopeful.

A collision occurred on Saturday between a passenger and a freight train on the Philadelphia and Erie Road, when a conductor, an engineer, a fireman, and three passengers were instantly killed.

The North Missouri Railroad was sold yesterday, at St. Louis, to Mr. MORRIS JESUP, of New-York, for the sum of $2,000,000. The same gentleman also purchased 3,500 shares in the St. Charles Bridge.

DANIEL MCGRATH was fatally stabbed on Friday night, in Philadelphia, by an intoxicated man who was beating a man named BARNEY COSTELLO, when MCGRATH interfered. The assailant escaped, and MCGRATH died on Saturday.

CHARLES HEELON, a convict in the Auburn Prison, committed suicide on Saturday by cutting his throat with a razor. HEELON was sentenced from Wyoming County in 1864, to life imprisonment for murder in the second degree, being then twenty-two years of age.

The New Figures.

We call them "new," because Mayor HALL only sent them in to the Board of Supervisors last week, and we presume the Ring papers will not be instructed to say that they might all have been seen before if anybody had taken the trouble to explore the books of the "Old Board." At any rate, the quotations we give today from the official documents will be, or ought to be, studied with much interest by the general public. They come down to a later date than the figures we have already published, since they embrace the first six months of the present year. Let us come to the moral of these figures in a few words.

In the first place, the exposure which we made of the "armories swindle" is fully verified. Rents are still being paid for armories and drill-rooms *which cannot be found*, for others which are unoccupied, and for all on a scale which must astound property-owners in the City, who are not able to get such prices for rent out of honest tenants. For example: On April 29, 1871, "INGERSOLL & WATSON" received $1,250 for one quarter's rent of the armory No. 53 Chrystie-street. *There is no such place!* Again, the "armories" at Nos. 108 and 110 West Twenty-fourth-street, for which the City authorities acknowledge that they pay rent at the rate of $17,000 a year—a nice little rent—are *not occupied*. The rooms for which this $17,000 a year is paid are merely *lofts over a stable!* "CHARLES JOHNSON and others" received $4,500 for one quarter's rent of armories in Ninth-avenue, which are also unoccupied. This is at the rate of $18,000 a year, and the place thus rented is a top-loft over a stable. For two small rooms at No. 71 University-place, *not occupied*, $2,500 a year is paid. "PARAN STEVENS," lucky soul, is down for $6,000, a quarter's rent for some lofts over stables in Twenty-sixth-street, near Seventh-avenue. This is at the rate of $24,000 a year, while the lofts are not worth more than $10,000 at the very highest estimate. In the list given on our front page we have marked the armories which are unoccupied, and we hope the reader will look over it carefully.

With regard to the Court-house figures, it will be seen that all the accounts are given in the gross. Thus, J. MCB. DAVIDSON drew, on Jan. 21, $27,200 for "safes," but no particulars are vouchsafed as to the number of safes he supplied, or in what offices they were placed. Then we have the following amounts paid on account of the new Court-house:

Jan. 14—Allen & Stevens, for timber	$42,009 51
Jan. 14—East Chester Quarry Company, for marble	73,477 75
Jan. 14—J. D. Welsh, Jr., and Archibald Hall, for "work, labor and material."	42,518 63

But no specifications are given of how many feet of timber, or how many yards of marble or stone, were actually supplied. Would any private person be contented to pay bills of which he was only allowed to see totals, without any particulars whatever?

It will also be seen that the lucky plasterer, ANDREW J. GARVEY, continues to make a good thing out of the tax-payers, and that G. S. MILLER was paid $15,000 last June for work done in one armory—that of the Ninth Regiment. The New-York Printing Company is admitted to have received $142,991 27 in three months, and advertising the November election in the Ring papers cost the tax-payers $82,184 90.

If the "bond accounts" include every issue now outstanding, the county has $23,436,350 still to pay. The grand total of the figures we publish today is $5,157,299 26—and the sheets show about four millions more, a large portion of which is for salaries of county officers and clerks.

We make these notes merely by way of explanation. These figures, be it remembered, are copied directly from the official lists sent in by the Mayor last Wednesday, and therefore there is not the semblance of an excuse for the Democratic papers to allege that they are "garbled"—unless, indeed, the Mayor and his friends have garbled them. Property-holders may well be alarmed at the new exhibit we now place before them.

Honest Men for the Legislature.

The Government of our City has fallen among thieves, from whose hands the next Legislature must rescue it. With such a task before it, that Legislature must be controlled by a majority of unmistakably honest men. Its duty will be plain; but its temptations will be enormous. The corruption fund of Tammany, which has been "salting down" for the Presidential campaign, will be used for self-preservation. The first duty of all enemies to corruption is to see that men are nominated for the Legislature who cannot be corrupted. None others ought to be elected, and, if we can help it, none others shall be. We give fair warning that men with bad characters, no matter by whom they are brought forward, will encounter our inflexible opposition, and we ask the Press throughout the State to take this stand with us. The great question to be asked concerning a candidate is, is he an honest foe of Tammany? And to make our meaning perfectly plain, we may say that as between an honest anti-Tammany Democrat and a corrupt Republican, we shall support, and advise everybody else to support, the Democrat. There is no more dangerous and contemptible enemy of the Republican Party in this fight than a dishonest Republican. The Albany *Argus* shamelessly confesses that its party leaders in this City did steal the public money, and boasts that they used it to buy up Republican votes. This is a fine commentary on the political purity of the age! We must not allow such a thing to be said next year by the *Argus*, or any other depraved paper.

The election for the Legislature will be the crowning struggle against Tammany. In it we ask, and we believe we shall receive, the hearty help of thousands of honest Democrats. From assurances that reach us from every side, too plain to be mistaken and too general to be ignored, we are convinced that a large proportion of the Democrats of the State are sick of the odious and humiliating domination of the Tammany swindlers. There is among them, moreover, genuine alarm. Disgrace and defeat for their party, deep injury to the City and State, and threatenings of lawlessness and disorder that society has never yet had to face in the United States, are what a great many Democrats see to be the inevitable consequences of the continued rule of Tammany. Tammany rule can be overthrown at once and completely, if the Democrats who have now learned its real character make up their minds to overthrow it. Their course should be precisely that of Republicans, viz.: to name and to support only honest men, and when an honorable and open combination can be made between the fair men of both parties, to bring forward a good man or defeat a bad one of either party, such a combination should be made. It will have the indorsement of the TIMES in every case where its character can be made clear. In the coming election we know but one issue. It is the issue of good or bad government for this City. That issue makes a fight between honest men and rogues. It is not a party issue of the ordinary character. The crisis is a very singular one, and it can only be properly met by putting excessive partisan feeling aside. We must by some means or other get rid of the Tammany clique, and of the "Republicans" who dicker with them. There must be no compromise on this point —no quarter given. We have to fight against the vast and growing evil of political corruption, and only such men should be supported whose character is a guarantee that they will help us in this fight.

Model Political Discussion.

Gen. BUTLER's Springfield speech brings into unpleasant but instructive prominence one of the worst characteristics of our political life. It is with no disposition to single out Gen. BUTLER himself for animadversion that we direct attention to the tone and temper of some of the passages at arms on this occasion. But it is necessary that exhibitions such as he provoked should not pass unnoticed—without a word uttered in the interest of that fair and courteous discussion without which politics must ever be repulsive to the very men whose service in politics is most required—the wise, the calm, the decent.

Here was a man who had been for years prominent at the Bar of Massachusetts; who had commanded the troops of that honored old Commonwealth during the most important crisis of the nation's life, and who in that service had won distinction by his administrative if not by his military ability; who had represented that State in Congress, and who on this occasion spoke in the Town Hall of Springfield, by invitation of some of its most respectable citizens, as a candidate for the Governorship. It might have been reasonably expected that when such a man met such an audience in such a place for such a purpose, he would have directed his attention to the political questions of the day, upon which he held pronounced opinions. Those he might well have set forth with all the clearness of statement, the force of logic, and the richness of illustration that he could master; and against his opponents he might have turned the batteries of reason and ridicule, until—at least in his own opinion and that of his sympathetic hearers—he had driven them in full rout from the field. A speech of this kind would have been worthy of the occasion, and would, or should, have interested, aroused, and instructed his supporters, perhaps even have won over a few of his opponents. If any of those opponents had attacked his character, he would have stood all the better before the world for leaving such attacks unnoticed at that time. And, indeed, at any time, defense of reputation is better left to friends, and to the course of events. If a man's own character will not secure his good reputation, he himself can do little for its defense. The exceptions to this rule are very few, and are confined chiefly to rare cases of persistent and insidious slander.

But it is safe to say that on this purely political occasion the speaker's attention was chiefly directed to paying off old scores of personal attack. After a brief exordium of self-defense, which took the form of a self-laudation not so moderate as it might have been, he gave his attention to certain of his assailants, whom he did not attempt to answer, but whom he endeavored to punish. He "pitched into" them; and because they had opposed him bitterly, he attacked them personally. The substance of his accusation had nothing whatever to do with the subject properly before that meeting—his political fitness for the Governorship. He descended so far as to tell tales against the editor of the Boston *Advertiser*, to fish out advertisements from the Springfield *Republican*, and to say that he had been abused by the Hartford *Courant* because he had once displaced Gen. HAWLEY. He roundly and foolishly abused Mr. SANBORN about the latter's connection with old JOHN BROWN's raid twelve years ago.

Now, this is a sorry sight. It is a symptom of a low and mean intellectual tone among those who take the liveliest interest in party politics. In political contests there will be sharp thrusting and hard hitting; but there need be none of this slander, and backbiting, and foul language. A man may oppose the measures of a political antagonist, refute his arguments, cover his public course with ridicule, and even denounce it as unpatriotic, without uttering personal slander. Public men are sometimes slow to recognize this fact, and the worst of the matter is that they are not alone in fault. The audiences whom they address—the people—encourage them in "going for" their antagonists. All through that part (which was a large proportion) of Gen. BUTLER's speech in which personality predominated, there was "applause," "great applause," "tremendous cheering." The really political parts seemed to attract no attention, but only to be endured for the sake of the "spicy" parts. And we all know that if the General had not been expected to attack his opponents personally, he would not have had so large or so interested an audience. The people liked to hear him say what hurt another man. Possibly we are unreasonable in asking that candidates for high office should address themselves to the common sense and the material interests of their hearers, and not to their lowest tastes and meanest passions. If so, we are no less unreasonable if we expect a wise and honest Government to be carried on by such speakers for such hearers. So long as it is thought smart and spirited for public men to assail other men furiously, and to run amuck at private character, so long we shall have Administrations in which the rowdy element will, at least, be traceable; and, in the words of RABELAIS, "the cover will be fit for the kettle."

Autumn out of Town.

Persons who flee from the City in Summer have a double motive—to escape the ills that threaten them, and seek attractions that invite them. In the majority of cases they miss the attractions but not the ills. They abandon homes where they might be comfortable, and huddle in places where comfort cannot be had at any price. And now they are coming home. The City-bound trains and boats are crowded with them. Dusty and disgusted, "wilted" and weary, they come back, pretty sure to get enough of hot weather in the City to give them all the sickness they ran away from, and leaving the country just as the Autumn glory begins to settle on field and hill. Had they fought out, with all the appliances that the City affords, the conflict of the Summer, and hoarded till September the means and opportunity for vacation, they could have had an incalculably better time of it.

For those who do not know the rural portions of our country in the Autumn, do not know it at its best—know it, in fact, only at its worst. And it is a great mistake to suppose that the fullest beauty of the Autumn comes only when the forest leaves are changed. Nothing is more lovely than the progress of that change. Already a maple-tree, here and there, on the fringes of wooded slopes that lie warm to the sunny south, is suffused with pure pale gold, or greets the eye from afar with a blush of delicate but splendid red. The marshes are lighted with bits of vermilion on the sumach bushes. Many of the willows on the river banks are taking the color of an oriole's neck. The asters are unfolding masses of dainty purple along the fences, and that gay and perfect flower of the Autumn, the golden rod, is beginning to appear along the country roads.

At this season, too, the country can be enjoyed at all hours of the day. The sun is not hot enough to drive anybody of reasonable strength within doors. The winds are fresh and cool. The air is bracing, and free from the languor of the long Summer days. Excursions that would be tasks, and enterprises of pleasure that were mostly done in July and August, become possible and delightful in September. This is especially true of the sea-side. Long Branch, which is little better than an oven in mid-summer, visited, if visited at all, by land-winds, now experiences a marvelous change. Breezes from the ocean set in and prevail during the next two months. The surrounding country, which, in the earlier months, is only the breeding place of plagues—of mosquitoes and hot winds—becomes accessible for varied drives and walks. The hill regions, too, are much more beautiful, and traveling by car or boat, from having been a constant infliction, is becoming in itself a source of continual enjoyment. If it were not that fashion is a ruler who does not allow her subjects to entertain considerations of common sense, we should, speaking for the wise few who are just now setting out as the crowds come home, hesitate thus to publish the secret of the country in Autumn. As it is, we have only to congratulate those who have waited for their annual installment of pleasure, and wish them all that by their foresight and patience they have deserved.

A Democrat on the Ring.

Hon. ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT, Democratic member of Congress from the Fourth District, is a good witness on any stand. He is now giving evidence in the *Citizen and Round Table* against Tammany. We reprint this morning two articles from that paper, which contain a great deal of truth in a very small compass. We hope every reader of the TIMES, and especially every Democrat, will give them attention. One of them establishes the fact that the debt of the City is at least $125,000,000. The vested debt, bearing interest, in one shape or other is, as everybody knows, from Controller CONNOLLY's own showing, one hundred millions. Mr. ROOSEVELT, who knows whereof he speaks, gives his opinion that the floating debt is not less than twenty-five millions more. How do our readers like the figures? Mr. ROOSEVELT makes the total debt of the City equal to one-eighth of the assessed value of all the real and personal property belonging to its citizens. As Mr. CONNOLLY, under the statutory provisions relating to the consolidated stock, has unlimited power to increase the funded debt, the whole floating debt will eventually be funded. Then our property will be mortgaged twelve and a half per cent. of its value, for everybody understands that the bonds of the City are mortgages on the property of citizens. When this is done, every working man who has scraped together enough to buy a house and lot will find one-eighth of its value cut off—stolen by Tammany. Nor need he flatter himself that the matter will stop here. Every hour that the Tammany Ring remains in power the debt is made heavier.

The second of Mr. ROOSEVELT's articles expresses in plain terms the scorn of honest Democrats, *as* Democrats, for the falsehood, impudence, and cowardice of the four Tammany chiefs. It exposes the character of the replies of these men to the charges proven against them. If Messrs. TWEED, HALL, CONNOLLY and SWEENY do not require a surgical operation to get the truth into their heads, we should say this article would make them see how decent men of their own party despise them. Mr. ROOSEVELT shows that he is one of many thousand Democrats who do not forget that they were citizens before they were partisans. When the miserable plunderers contemptuously ask the citizens "what they are going to do about it," Mr. ROOSEVELT replies for them, that that is a question the Tammany leaders had better not press. He brushes away with contempt the pitiful plea of the responsibility of the old Board of Supervisors. That Board, he says, in substance, was Mr. TWEED. If it has been guilty of swindling, Mr. TWEED was the swindler. But it was not guilty of the worst of the swindling. That was openly committed by the special auditing Board, consisting of TWEED, HALL and CONNOLLY. The Ring, then, was not only indirectly, it was directly and solely responsible.

Perhaps the most valuable part of the article we are now alluding to is its conclusion. In that portion Mr. ROOSEVELT exposes the fact that the Ring is trying to make their villainy a party question, and to rally Democrats to their defense simply because they are Democrats. He treats the attempt with quiet but telling sarcasm. It is the last resort of the Ring. It ought to be their worst one. Mr. ROOSEVELT, and all other decent Democrats, have only to embody their honest indignation in action to bring the Ring down "with a run."

The Latest Railroad "Accident."

According to present accounts, it is almost impossible to believe that the "accident" on the Eastern Railway of Massachusetts on Saturday night could not have been prevented. The case is too simple for argument. A way-train, half an hour behind time, in consequence of a heavy load of passengers, and a delay in making up the train at Boston, stops at a way-station to let off passengers. A lightning express-train, running nearly on regular time, notwithstanding the officials knew that the accommodation train was behind time, comes rushing round a curve and runs down the halted train, with a frightful result in human death and suffering. If the conductor of the express-train had planned a slaughter he could not have gone more deliberately about securing it than he seems to have done. Unless there is some explanation of his conduct, now inconceivable under the facts received, the guilt of a negligence as wicked as anything could be, rests upon him. We have no disposition to harrow the public mind with useless denunciation in a case like this; but we speak the feeling of the whole community in expressing the hope the conductor, if proven guilty, will be made to pay the severest penalty known to Massachusetts law for his offense, if it prove to be what it now seems. And if the law of the old Commonwealth recognizes in such fatal carelessness the crime of manslaughter, we do not believe any Governor would be asked to celebrate Thanksgiving by releasing him from any imprisonment that may be meted out to him.

MINOR TOPICS.

Some official returns recently published in England afford another shocking proof that the costly system of administering relief to the poor is a failure. In the course of three years no fewer than 140 persons were registered as having died of starvation in London alone. As the *Pall Mall Gazette* suggests, how many more died from the same cause, but under circumstances which the authorities could not inquire into, will never be known. Is it any wonder that the "poorer classes" in England are in a chronic state of "discontent?"

Admirers of WALTER SCOTT will not be able to think with unmixed pleasure of the recent attempts to do honor to his memory. The persons chosen to preside over the "celebrations" were about as incompetent as they could be. It was almost a libel on Sir WALTER SCOTT to place HEPWORTH DIXON, a literary mountebank, in the chair at the English dinner. An English journal of high character could not refrain from making the following bitter comment on this blunder: "It is surely a strange and almost incredible irony to find a writer who is best known as a successful compiler of obscene literature and vamped up travels, announced as the presiding genius at the London festival in honor of SCOTT!" On the "other side" it was HEPWORTH DIXON who "did honor" to SCOTT—here it was Mayor HALL. Was it not almost enough to make the author of *Waverley* turn in his grave?

People may think that we are having more than our fair share of rain, but what should we have done without it? Jupiter Pluvius is the only street-cleaner known to our City. The markets are surrounded with refuse, and rotten fruit enough has been thrown upon the highways to breed a pestilence, if the rain did not partially wash it away once in every twenty-four hours. There is no money to spend on keeping the City in a decent state. All the "stamps" are wanted for INGERSOLL & CO., the immaculate KEYSER, the honest plasterer, ANDREW J. GARVEY, and the unknown SMITH, who supplies enough carpets for the Court-house to reach from New-York to New-Haven.

The tone of the French Press in reference to Prussians differs very little from that which was shown during the period when accute suffering from the war made bitter words less deserving of reproof. None of the Paris dailies is held to be complete without an *ana* or a *chronique* illustrative of the cruelty, the barbarity or the stupidity of the henceforward eternal enemies. Matters have come to such a pass, that a contributor to the miscellany department of one of the newspapers lately supplemented a book review with a note to the reader, to the effect that though his name was German, his ancestors only were to blame for that, as his parents were born on French soil. Public sentiment seems to encourage this sort of thing, and Herr OFFENBACH, who never stole anything except, possibly, a few bars of music, is abused roundly by M. HERVE, the absurdity of whose writings and the ill-repute of whose name are strangely forgotten in his sudden outburst for protection of home industries.

It is rather startling to find such questions as these addressed to the people of Toronto by the *Telegraph* of that city: "Will it be believed that the cash in the Chamberlain's office has not been balanced for years? that the official in charge of the cash can do what he pleases with the moneys intrusted to him? that the cash balances have been forged? and that not a solitary word of this has been breathed by the auditors in their annual reports to the Council?" Can it be that even auditors in Toronto act only in a ministerial capacity?

The Supreme Court of Illinois has decided that a man is not liable for the debts of his wife contracted by her before marriage, on the ground that the Legislature, having by the act of 1869 taken from the husband all control over the earnings of his wife, has logically and necessarily also swept away the law making the husband responsible for the debts contracted by his wife when she was *femme sole*. And now, as the wife cannot be sued, there is a demand that the Legislature shall complete its work and invest every married woman with the right to make wills and separate contracts, and the right to sue and be sued.

The Albany *Express* has been unable to learn that any Democratic paper in this State has dwelt upon the enormity of the crime for which Col. EDWARD L. PATRICK has been imprisoned, or upon the righteousness of his conviction. Of course the little circumstances that he is a Democratic politician, and has been a prominent Democratic member of the Assembly, have nothing to do with their present neglect of him.

The accident of the title of Marquis being bestowed on the Earl of RIPON prompted the Mayor and Corporation of Ripon, and his Lordship's tenantry, to rejoice over the Treaty of Washington in a public way. An address was presented to the new Marquis, and a banquet was afterward given in his honor. Two speeches were made by him during the festivities, both in the familiar vein. But the Marquis is to be credited with avoiding at least one commonplace when he did *not* talk of the treaty as an everlasting bond of unity. He very seriously said:

> "He believed that the signature of the treaty had afforded the opportunity for the creation of those feelings of cordial and intimate friendship between the English race, on this side of the Atlantic and the American race on the other. He did not say that the treaty had accomplished that object entirely. It was an object that could be accomplished by no single instrument, however important. It was an object that could only be brought about by the wisdom and the thought of both nations, by the sincere convictions that their interests were common, common as had been their history."

If the Marquis spoke in cordial terms of this achievement of the Government, he did not grow particularly conceited over all its doings this session. He closed his remarks in the following terms:

> "In this country of ours," he said, "there would come a time when the Government would be turned out, and when the members of it would have leisure to attend to other duties. How soon that time might come he certainly could not pretend to say; but whenever it did come, the consideration that he would have more opportunities of living among his friends and neighbors in Ripon would in no small degree enable him to bear it with equanimity."

OBITUARY.

Charles Scribner.

The sad news was received on Saturday evening of the death from typhoid fever on that day at Lucerne, Switzerland, of Mr. CHARLES SCRIBNER, head of the eminent publishing house of CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co., of this City. The intelligence will be received with surprise and pain by the members of the profession of which Mr. SCRIBNER was so distinguished an ornament, and with great grief by an unusually large circle of warmly-attached personal friends.

Mr. SCRIBNER's health has for the last two years been so feeble that he has been able to give but little attention to business, and in May last, in the hope that entire relief from care and change of scene might be beneficial, took passage by sailing-vessel for Liverpool. A brief tour through Ireland, and a stay of two or three weeks at St. Moritz, Switzerland, had greatly benefited him, and the last letters received from him showed that his mind was turning with all its old activity to business. His return in the course of the Fall in renewed health was anticipated, when on Saturday morning a telegram from Lucerne came to hand, announcing his serious illness from an attack of typhoid fever. This message was followed by one a few hours later, bearing the sad news of his death. His brother, Rev. WM. SCRIBNER, who had been his traveling companion, and his brother-in-law, CLARENCE MITCHELL, Esq., of this City, were with him during his sickness, and at the time of his death, and secured for him every possible care and attention. The remains, which were embalmed, will be brought immediately home for interment.

Mr. SCRIBNER was a native of this City, and at the time of his death was in the fifty-first year of his age. He graduated at Princeton College, and at once turned his attention to the study of the law, but after three years' application had fully fitted him for admission to the bar, he became satisfied that his health would not endure the laborious confinement of professional life, and he therefore turned his attention to the business of book-publishing, in 1846 forming a copartnership with Mr. ISAAC D. BAKER, under the firm name of BAKER & SCRIBNER, and commencing business in the old Brick Church. Mr. BAKER died in 1850, and the business was prosecuted by Mr. SCRIBNER alone until 1857. He then purchased the large English importing business of Messrs. BANGS, MERWIN & Co., taking as a partner in that branch CHARLES WELFORD, Esq. Under Mr. SCRIBNER's vigorous and enlightened management, this part of the business has been more than quadrupled since it was first commenced, while his original business of publishing has been so extended that the house, which now includes as partners A. C. ARMSTRONG, A. J. PEABODY and EDWARD SEYMOUR, ranks among the largest and most enterprising in the United States.

As a publisher Mr. SCRIBNER was noted for the sagacity, accuracy, quickness and soundness of his judgment. The breadth, liberality and catholicity of his views, as well as the ripeness of his culture, were admirably represented by the character and high standing of the publications which he issued. While he was quick to appreciate works of excellence produced abroad he was even more prompt in the recognition of American authors, to whom he was always ready to give advice and practical encouragement, and several of the most popular of whom it was his good fortune to introduce to the reading public.

Of Mr. SCRIBNER as a man it is almost impossible to speak in terms which shall not seem exaggerated to all but those who had the privilege of his personal acquaintance. A gentle, sincere and earnest Christianity pervaded his whole life, making him one of the most tender-hearted and sympathetic of men. This characteristic manifested itself constantly in his business as well as in his social life, and made all with whom he came in contact his devoted friends. To every one of them the news of his death will bring the sense of a personal bereavement, all the keener from its suddenness. To the publishing house which he founded, and of which he was for a quarter of a century the honored head, his loss is a most severe one. His associates, however, have been so long connected with him, and are so thoroughly familiar with his views and projects, that it is safe to assume they will fully maintain its old reputation.

Ezra Stiles Gannett, D. D.

Our telegraphic dispatches state that among the victims of the terrible railroad accident in Massachusetts, on Saturday evening, was Rev. EZRA STILES GANNETT, the well-known Unitarian minister. The sudden and untimely death of Dr. GANNETT will cause great sorrow in the Church of which he was so bright a light, as well as in other Christian denominations, so well was he known as an earnest preacher and devoted Christian.

Dr. GANNETT was born in Cambridge, Mass., May 4, 1801, being, therefore, in the seventieth year of his life when so suddenly summoned to his eternal rest. He studied at Phillips Academy, in Andover, and at the early age of fifteen entered Harvard College in 1816, graduating with honor in 1820. He studied during the three following years in the Divinity School at Cambridge, receiving ordination June 30, 1824, as colleague of WM. ELLERY CHANNING. From that time for a period of over thirty years he continued as pastor of the Federal-street Church in Boston, being only once absent from his pulpit during a two years' residence in Europe for his health. Of late years he has been pastor of the Arlington-street Church, the former edifice being abandoned to make way for improvements. He published many of his leading discourses at the solicitation of his community, and in addition to his pastoral labors found time to edit the *Monthly Miscellany* from 1844 to 1849. He was also at one time associated with Dr. H. LAMSON in the care of the *Christian Examiner*, the leading periodical of the Unitarian denomination in the United States. During his long and useful life, Dr. GANNETT was among the foremost in all religious and benevolent enterprises of his denomination, and he held deservedly a high rank for devotion to pastoral duty, fervid eloquence and conservative theological tendencies. No man was more highly respected or more tenderly loved, and he passed through life with apparent pleasure in doing good and aiding the distressed. As a deep thinker and conscientious theologian, Dr. GANNETT had few equals, and his reputation will long survive him.

LIEUT. M'KEE.

His Body Buried in Lexington, Ky.—The Funeral Services.

The remains of the gallant Lieut. HUGH W. MCKEE, who fell while leading the assault upon the Corean fort, reached Lexington, Ky., on Tuesday evening last. They had been embalmed and inclosed in a leaden coffin, which was then placed in a wooden box. The coffin was not opened in Lexington, where the funeral services took place on Thursday. Of these the *Statesman*, of that city, gives the following particulars:

> "It had been expected that HUGH would be buried in Frankfort, near his noble sire. But as he had been known to express a desire to be buried here where his home was, it was decided to place him in the Lexington Cemetery, where are buried the remains of TOMMY MORGAN, SCOTT DUDLEY, CHARLEY MILLWARD, GORDON VOORHEIS, and others of his former schoolmates and companions. The remains after their arrival here were laid in the Second Presbyterian Church, were they were guarded by a detail of Company A, Fourth United States Infantry, now stationed in this city.
>
> Yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock there assembled at the church an immense concourse of our people, who, without regard to politics or religion, turned out to do honor to one of Kentucky's noblest natures and most gallant spirits. The remains were placed just before the altar, and the box was covered with the flag for which he and his brave father had died, and over the flag were strewn flowers arranged, emblematical of his profession, by fair hands who knew full well how to appreciate valor, courage and daring. The services at the Church were read by Rev. Mr. BIRCH, of the Presbyterian Church, who also made some most striking remarks, paying a fitting tribute to the memory of him whom we had known to love. The procession from the Church was led by the band of the Fourth United States Infantry, which had been kindly sent from Frankfort. The hearse was followed by the soldiers of the Mexican War, who bore the flag, or the remnant of the flag, under which Cols. MCKEE and CLAY fell in Mexico, and by the young friends of the deceased, on foot, who were followed by a long line of sorrowing friends of the dead. The services at the grave were read by Rev. J. S. SHIPMAN, of the Episcopal Church.
>
> Then the body of our dear friend, schoolmate and companion was consigned to its mother earth, and three volleys were fired by the military escort. As we turned from the grave, to which we had helped to bear him, our thoughts would take us back to days long passed; memory would bring to our minds the many gallant and noble things we had known him do in our old school days; to deeds which we have not words to describe; to actions which foretold his glorious death, should occasion ever come. Living, he was noble and chivalrous; dying, he was brave and courageous; dead, he cannot be forgotten."

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Large Number of Vacancies Existing—A Chance for Congressmen—Where the Vacancies Belong.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ANNAPOLIS, Thursday, Aug. 24, 1871.

There are now one hundred and sixteen vacancies in the appointment of cadet midshipmen. It is very probable that these vacancies have escaped the attention of both Congressmen and their constituencies. By law, every Congressional district and every Territory is entitled to one cadet at the Academy, and the President also appoints ten annually. Whenever a midshipman dies, resigns, is dismissed or graduates, the district or Territory from which he was appointed is entitled to another. These occurring without any special notice being given of them, there are now vacancies all over the country, and these valuable appointments in the hands of Congressmen are left unfilled, and these desirable positions are lost to their constituencies. Of these 116 vacancies the President has three. The balance belongs to the States and Territories, in the following alphabetical order: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 2; California, 1; Connecticut, 2; Georgia, 5; Indiana, 8; Illinois, 7; Iowa, 2; Kansas, 1; Kentucky, 5; Louisiana, 1; Maine, 3; Maryland, 2; Massachusetts, 2; Michigan, 2; Mississippi, 4; Minnesota, 2; Missouri, 5; New-Hampshire, 1; New-Jersey, 1; New-York, 14; North Carolina, 2; South Carolina, 2; Ohio, 10; Pennsylvania, 9; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 3; Vermont, 2; Virginia, 4; West Virginia, 1; Wisconsin, 2. Territories: Arizona, 1; Dakota, 1; New-Mexico, 1; Washington, 1; Wyoming, 1. What particular Congressional districts are entitled to these appointments can be ascertained by applying to the Secretary of the Navy, at Washington. There are, doubtless, some appointments, or, rather permits, to candidates to appear here on the 20th of September for examination for admission into the Academy, but probably the bulk of these valuable positions are now unfilled. If permits are now given to candidates it may yet be in time for some of them to appear for examination thisyear. There is, however, no time to be lost.

SEVERN.

THE NEW-YORK YACHTS

Important Meeting of the Club at Newport, R. I.

Reception of Challenges from Twelve British Clubs—The Livonia to be Offered a Series of Races as the Representative of the Royal Harwich Club Only—Other Business.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 27.—The New-York Yacht Club cruise of 1871 will shortly be a thing of the past, but yet one that will long be remembered by those who participated in its many enjoyments. The result of yesterday's race brought the yacht Captains to consider how long their holiday should last, and as nearly all are engaged in business, which is just beginning to be lively, they were anxious to get home.

THE QUEEN'S CUP CHALLENGE.

A meeting was held today on board the flagship *Dauntless* by the Captains of the squadron, and representatives of the yachts *Foam, Wanderer, Tidal Wave, Columbia, Rambler, Enchantress, Sappho, Vindex, Dreadnaught, Alarm* and *Madgie*. The meeting was called to determine the future movements of the fleets, and what was to be done in regard to the cups which had not yet been sailed for. When the meeting had been called to order, Commodore BENNETT laid before it an official document which he had received that morning from Commodore ASHBURY, containing the challenges of the twelve different clubs, viz., Royal Albert Yacht Club, Royal Yorkshire Yacht Club, Royal Victoria Yacht Club, Dart Yacht Club, Royal Harwich Yacht Club, Royal Western Yacht Club, Royal London Yacht Club, Royal Thames Yacht Club, New Thames Yacht Club, Royal Mersey Yacht Club, Royal Western Yacht Club, Ireland, and Barrow Yacht Club, Ireland. The letter also contained copies of the different telegrams that had passed between Commodores BENNETT and ASHBURY relating to the acceptance by the New-York Yacht Club of Commodore ASHBURY's challenge on the part of the *Livonia* as the representative of the Royal Harwick Yacht Club The letter was freely discussed, and a resolution was finally adopted taking into consideration the clause in Commodore ASHBURY's letter, as follows: "But under no circumstances for a single race, which might be won or lost by a fluke," that they should recommend that this Club sail a series of twelve races, or other number, as may be mutually agreed upon, with the *Livonia* as a representative of the Royal Harwich Yacht Club only, and that the victory in a majority of the said races shall decide as to the possession of the Queen's Cup of '51, the Royal Harwich Yacht Club being the only yacht club whose challenge has been accepted by the New-York Yacht Club. This acceptance is based upon the answer of Commodore BENNETT to Commodore ASHBURY, in the cable dispatch dated June 7, in response to a telegram from Commodore ASHBURY, requesting that the six months' notice should be waived.

LOCAL EVENTS.

The Ashbury business being thus settled, the future movements were brought up, and it was agreed to sail the race for the Newport cup tomorrow, over the original course, but the start to take place at 10 A. M. instead of noon. The ocean race was then postponed until the 1st or 2d of October, and will be sailed from Sandy Hook to Newport and back, instead of from Newport to Sandy Hook and back. The two cups presented by Vice-Commodore DOUGLAS and Capt. LOUIS LORILLARD, respectively, will be sailed for on the first favorable day. The squadron cruise terminates next Tuesday.

CHALLENGE CUPS.

On a motion made by Rear-Commodore OSGOOD, it was resolved that the two challenge cups known as the "Schooner Cup," now held by the *Madgie*, and the "Ocean Cup," both presented by Commore BENNETT, shall be held by the winning yacht subject to the challenge of any other yacht in the fleet; also, that the challenging yacht shall in future be required to put up the value of such challenge cup, which, in case of the original holder proving victorious, shall be devoted to the purchase of a piece of plate to become the bona-fide property of the aforesaid original holder, but that in case the challenger should prove victorious, his deposit will be returned to him, and he will thenbe subject to be challenged on the same conditions.

OTHER BUSINESS.

The business being satisfactorily arranged, Commodore BENNETT then rose and thanked the Captains of the fleet for the efficient aid they had lent him to carry out his different views and orders, thus enabling him to achieve the brilliant success which had attended this year's cruise. Commodore BENNETT then thanked personally Vice-Commodore DOUGLAS and Rear-Commodore OSGOOD for the efficiency and promptness which they had exhibited in the handling of their respective divisions. A vote of thanks was then tendered by Vice-Commodore DOUGLAS to Commodore BENNETT, on the part of the members of the Club, for the able manner in which he had commanded their fleet from start to finish. Vice-Commodore DOUGLAS, after personally thanking Fleet-Capt. SCHUYLER for the indefatigable attention which he had given to his arduous duties, took occasion to say that the fleet this year had been larger than had ever sailed together before.

OTHER RACES.

There will be a large fleet start to-morrow for the Newport Cup, and on Tuesday the *Sappho* and *Dreadnaught* will sail for Capt. LOUIS LORILLARD's Cup. The *Sadie* and *Haswell* sail on Tuesday for a $500 cup.

THE CONTESTANT WITH THE LIVONIA.

The arrival of Commodore ASHBURY's challenges have given impetus to all yachting matters, and there is a strong rivalry among the yacht-owners as to which will be selected as the champion vessel. The Club, in accepting the twelve challenges of Mr. ASHBURY, has done a very sensible thing, as it gives them a far better chance than before. If the *Livonia* is not a far better boat than the *Cambria*, we might have even picked twelve schooner-yachts and then firmly believe that if the *Livonia* had sailed with each one respectively, we would win the majority of the races. As it is now, we have to pick the champion boat, and without boasting, I believe it will be strange if we do not win ten races out of the twelve. There is one point in which Commodore ASHBURY will be satisfied this year—rough water and plenty of wind, as the month of October can generally furnish plenty of both. Commodore ASHBURY expresses a wish to sail outside the Hook, and not over the regular New-York Yacht Club course. He is not to blame for this request, and it would be a matter of courtesy on the part of the Club to grant it, as a strange boat would not have an equal chance in those shoal waters with boats that are accustomed to every square yard over which the annual regatta is sailed. It would also save any disputes or bickerings after the matter had been decided.

THE RACES TODAY.

The *Enchantress* sails to-morrow in the race for the Newport Cup. The *Columbia's* gig which now flies the champion pennant, has been challenged by the crew of the *Wanderer's* gig, and the race will take place to-morrow morning at 8.

Mr. Ashbury's Letter Conveying the Challenge from Twelve Clubs.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 27.—A meeting of yacht owners was held on board the flag-ship *Dauntless* this morning, when it was agreed that the Newport Cup should be sailed for to-morrow, and that the regattas for the Douglas and Lorillard Cups should take place on the next favorable day. The mail from London brought to Commodore BENNETT the following communication from Mr. ASHBURY relative to the Queen's Cup:

SUSSEX-PLACE, HYDE PARK GARDENS,
LONDON, Aug. 12, 1871.

To the Members of the New-York Yacht Club:

MR. COMMODORE AND GENTS: In August, 1870, I had the pleasure of competing for the cup of 1851 in American waters, under the Royal Thames Yacht Club flag. Consequent on having been honored with their certificate of representation in conformity with your Club requirements, on giving my formal challenge, I claimed that a champion or representative vessel should be sent against the *Cambria* as a tone and sporting interpretation of what I believed the deed of trust justified. The New-York Yacht Club, by a vote of 18 to 1, ruled that a fleet should compete, and not a single vessel. I entered the race for sport, and with faint hopes of winning, but in the firm belief that the Club desired to put a faithful interpretation on what may then have been looked upon as a vague and uncertain document. I did not deem it necessary or courteous to sail under protest, but I sailed with a strong opinion as to my being right, and with the fixed intention of again reopening the controversy after having discussed the matter with my yachting friends in this country, and taken eminent opinions as to the legal view. It is not now necessary to trouble you with such opinions, inasmuch as Mr. SCHUYLER's letter of the 15th April in the New-York *Spirit of the Times* has already specified what he believed the intention of the donors to have been, and after such a statement it was no surprise to me to find the New-York Yacht Club unanimously passing a resolution whereby the important question at issue is finally disposed of to my satisfaction and that of the yachting world generally. If the former vote had been confirmed it was still my intention to have taken the *Livonia* to New-York, but under no circumstances for a single race, which might be lost or won by a fluke; but for as many as I might have certificates for, taking care to see that each club duly gave the necessary six months' notice. It was in view of having again a fleet, to meet which caused me in a speech, at the Harwich dinner, to say that I claimed as many races as I might possess certificates. See the following extract from *Bell's Life*, April 22:

"He was now engaged in friendly controversy with the Americans, the question being whether in the contest for the cup known as the America Cup he should sail against one vessel or against a fleet. By a deed of gift the New-York Club were bound to send a champion vessel and not a fleet, and his construction was supported by opinions taken both in this country and in the States. The Commodore of the New-York Club took the opinion of three eminent judges and the only surviving donor of the cup, and their reply was that the intention was that the New-York Club should send a single vessel and not a fleet, and it was said the object of inserting the clause requiring a six months' notice in the deed, was that in the event of their believing a foreign yacht was coming which was too powerful for any vessel they had to compete with, they might build a yacht on purpose. But the lawyers differed on both sides of the water, so that he should not go so much on the legal interpretation as the spirit and intention, and should request the New-York Club to refer the point at issue to Judge so and so and the surviving doner, and he would accept their decision whatever it might be. If it should be decided that he had to sail against a fleet, there was a more reasonable probability of the cup coming back to England than there was last year, for then he was over in Summer, when light winds prevailed in the inland waters in which the racing took place, and he had only one chance, being the representative of only one club, the Royal Thames. He was happy to say he had already received promises of certificates from eight of the most important clubs in England and Ireland, appointing him their representative in American waters, and the consequence would be that although a fleet would be sent against him, he should have a more powerful vessel, and instead of one chance should have eight, and the time of year, instead of Summer, when light winds prevailed, would be January, when the small yachts would stand no chance, and if the large vessels were out it would be a time race, and the *Livonia*, though not coming in first, might win in time. He should not like to be sanguine about bringing the cup home, but, barring accidents and ill-health, he had made up his mind to go to New-York, give the six months' notice, send certificates from eight important clubs, and leave no stone unturned to bring back the cup, which was held as a challenge, not against England but the world at large."

Now, inasmuch as Mr. SCHUYLER's letter only appeared in the *Spirit of the Times* of the 15th of April, it is clear we would have no knowledge that a single yacht would be settled upon and that my remarks as to sailing so often had only reference to a fleet, and furthermore that I had no thought of being guided by Court legal decisions, but that my remarks meant a friendly reference thus; but as the lawyers differed on both sides of the water he should not go so much on the legal interpretation as the spirit and intention, and should request the New-York Club to refer the point at issue to Judge so and so and the surviving donor, and he would accept the decision whatever it might be. Herewith I now give you copies of telegrams which passed to and fro since May, 1871:

LONDON, May 27, 1871.

Commodore Ashbury, of Sussex-place, Hyde Park, to Commodore James Gordon Bennett, Jr., New-York:

The question of your champion vessel being settled, I now purpose giving the stipulated six months' notice. If the Club waives this condition, the *Livonia* will start for New-York in September. Reply paid.

[No. 2.] NEW-YORK, May 31, 1871.

Bennett, Jr., New-York, to James Ashbury, of Sussex-place, Hyde Park, London:

Your dispatch has been received. Have been away from the City. What do you mean b.—If the Club waives this condition? Please answer immediately. Reply twenty words paid.

[No. 3.] LONDON, May 31, 1871.

Ashbury to Commodore Bennett, New-York:

Six months' notice required. This condition waived, the *Livonia* would leave in September.

(No. 4.) NEW-YORK, June 1, 1871.

Bennett, New-York, to Commodore Ashbury, No. 9 Sussex-place, Hyde Park, London:

Will call meeting at the Club and telegraph you result. What month do you propose to race in?

(No. 5.) LONDON, June 1, 1871.

Ashbury to Commodore Bennett, New-York:

Propose racing for the cup in October, as the *Livonia* will leave the first week in September.

[No. 6.] NEW-YORK, June 7, 1871.

Jas. Gordon Bennett, Jr., Commodore New-York Yacht Club, to Jas. Ashbury, London, Commodore Royal Harwich Yacht Club.

The New-York Yacht Club consents to waive the six months' notice and accepts your challenge, as representative of the Royal Harwich Yacht Club. Race for America Cup next October. Name day in October you desire to race and answer immediately.

[No. 7.] JUNE 15, 1871.

Ashbury to Commodore Bennett, New-York Yacht Club:

The stipulated notice having been waived, the several Clubs will shortly send you the necessary certificates for the *Livonia's* match, and come in October.

Agreeably with the intimation contained in my telegram of the 16th June, I now beg to inform you that twelve royal, or recognized yacht clubs, have honored me with certificates of representation, not in any degree as indicating that I am the owner of the champion schooner of England, but as a conveyance of one of the stipulations in the deed of gift. The clubs referred to are as under:

Yacht Club, Royal Albert; Commodore, Duke of Edinburgh; Vice-Commodore, Capt. C. Gordon; Rear-Commodore, Count Batthany; Secretary, C. M. Pears.

Yacht Club, Royal Yorkshire; Commodore, Earl Londonborough; Vice-Commodore, Major Bannister; Rear-Commodore, H. Bacon, Bart.; Secretary, E. G. Rust, Esq.

Yacht Club, Royal Victoria; Commodore, C. Thallasson, Esq.; Vice-Commodore, Marquis of Exeter; Secretary, L. J. P. MacKinnon.

Yacht Club, Dart Victoria: Commodore, H. Studdy, Esq.; Vice-Commodore, G. P. Bidder; Rear-Commodore, H. Brisden; Secretary, W. Smith, Esq.

Yacht Club, Royal Harwick; Commodore, Jas. Ashbury, Esq.; Vice-Commodore, E. Packard, Esq.; Rear-Commodore, P. S. Bruff, Esq., C. M.; Secretary, B. P. Goodwin.

Yacht Club, Royal Western England; Commodore, Earl Vane; Vice-Commodore, T. Chamberlayne; Secretary, H. A. Carrutton.

Yacht Club, Royal London; Commodore, T. Broadwood; Vice-Commodore, G. W. Charlwood; Secretary, T. Gregory.

Yacht Club, Royal Thames; Commodore, Lord A. Paget; Vice-Commodore, Lord de Ros; Secretary, Capt. P. C. Grant.

Yacht Club, New Thames; Commodore, J. D. Lee, Esq.; Vice-Commodore, W. N. Rudge, Esq.; Secretary, R. Miller, Esq.

Yacht Club, Royal Mersey; Commodore, S. R. Ganes, Esq., M. C.; Vice-Commodore, Col. O. Gamble; Rear-Commodore, D. Maciver; Secretary, H. Melding, Esq.

Yacht Club, Royal Western Ireland; Commodore, Sir J. Arnott; Vice-Commodore, Lieut.-Col. H. Holden; Rear-Commodore, C. Cammel; Secretary, J. Turner, Esq.

Yacht Club, Barrow Western Ireland; Commodore, James Ramsden, Esq.; Secretary, R. McCurrach.

Strictly by the deed of trust six months' notice is required, which I was not in a position to make until the *Livonia* had been in several races or trials, in order that I might know if her sailing and weatherly qualities were at least equal to those of the *Cambria*. Having come to the conclusion that she might ultimately beat the *Cambria*, I decided to enter for the '51 Cup, but inasmuch as six months' notice would bring me in January, when I knew American yachts would be laid up, I had no desire to appear asking anything unsportsmanlike, or that you should specially file out your representative, or, I may say, champion vessel. The Club having elected to accept it in lieu of January, the *Livonia* will leave for New-York September next, and on arrival she will forthwith be prepared for the races.

I purpose leaving on or about the 23d of September, and shall lose no time in paying my respects to the Commodore in order to discuss as to the course and the days most convenient for the series of races under the rules of the New-York Yacht Club. I admit the right of the New-York Yacht Club to send any yacht they please for any or all the races; but inasmuch as centre-board yachts are not admissible in England, I am satisfied that a powerful centre-board yacht would generally be looked upon as not being a fair test against a sea-going keel yacht. The New-York Yacht Club possesses many large racing keel yachts of about the same size or larger than the *Livonia*; I therefore suggest that the Club fix upon one as near as possible the same size as the *Livonia*. As regards the course for the series of twelve races for which certificates are herewith inclosed, I must be allowed to object to the New-York Yacht Club Course as not, in my judgment, being a fair course for a foreign yacht, and I therefore propose we sail from a mark-boat off Sandy Hook Point three times round the Sandy Hook Light-ship and back, the Club having the power to modify the course. I feel there will be no difficulty in confirming this suggestion or arranging one on my arrival to the satisfaction of all concerned. The Committee to be formed by the Club to fix beforehand the days on which the several races shall take place, and if the *Livonia* should win the majority of races the cup would then go to the club under whose flag I sailed in the last and final race, and would be held by the Commodore *ex officio* until won by some other royal or recognized yacht club in England or elsewhere.

I beg to remain your obedient servant,
JAMES ASHBURY,
Commodore of the Royal Harwich Yacht Club, and member of the twelve aforenamed yacht clubs.

ROYALTY IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Gladstone on the Exercise of the Prerogative.

In the English House of Commons, on Aug. 16, the Lords' amendments to the Army bill were again taken into consideration. Mr. FAWCETT delivered a powerful speech against the resort to prerogative, pointing an impressive warning by reference to the use which might be made of it by a Ministry bidding, for instance, for Ultramontane support in the matter of Irish education, or on such a question as the preservation of open spaces; while he professed his extreme surprise at the Radical sanction given to a step which enabled the Executive to snap its fingers in the face of a Parliamentary minority, and to destroy every guarantee for Parliamentary independence and liberty. Much as he objected to an hereditary Legislature, he disapproved still more strongly defeating the other House by a weapon which this House would dislike to have applied to itself; and, further than this, if the House of Commons were to continue on its present footing of merely representing the majority, and not the entire community, he should prefer to see the influence of the Second Chamber widened. From this Mr. FAWCETT diverged into an elaborate plan for the reconstitution of the House of Lords by giving sentorial rights to eminent public servants in the military, legal, colonial, Indian and other services. On this occasion he sympathized with the unwillingness of the Lords to proceed until they were satisfied that political patronage—which was infinitely worse than purchase—was not to be introduced into the administration of the army. If this act had been done by the Tory Minister it would heve been passionately denounced by Mr. GLADSTONE amid the applause of the whole Liberal party. The Attorney-General treated as absurd the fear that the liberties of Parliament or the people were in danger nowadays from prerogative. But there was no prerogative in the matter. The act of 1809 gave the Crown power to dispense with its provisions in regard to commissions in the army, and the Royal Warrant simply declined to exercise that dispensing power any longer. Of course it would have been more satisfactory had both Houses concurred in the abolition of purchase, but in the difficult situation in which the Government was placed the Royal Warrant was the only way left to them to get rid of an admitted scandal.

MR. GLADSTONE'S SPEECH.

After remarks by Mr. VERNON HARCOURT, Mr. GLADSTONE spoke. He said: "My honorable friend must have known that it was impossible for us to have adopted the course which he proposed. He could not ask the House to abolish purchase without paying over-regulation prices, for we believed such a course to be opposed to honor and justice. The honorable and learned member for Oxford says he would have had an address to abolish purchase, and a bill to provide the money; but what would he have gained? I admit the simplicity of the method proposed by the honorable member for Brighton, but what in the world should we have gained by the plan of the honorable and learned member for Oxford? With an address to boot, we should have had to fight the question of purchase twice over—first on the address and then on the bill. We proceeded in the only way that was open to us, except that of tolerating the continued existence of the illegality of over-regulation prices. It was not an immaterial point in our case that we knew we were proceeding in conformity with the declared mind of the House of Commons. It is for thus using a legal power to put down an illegal practice that we have been censured by the House of Lords. I admit the difficulty in which the House of Lords was placed after its first ill-timed and unhappy vote, which the honorable member from Brighton has described as simply an expression of a desire to know something more about our intentions with respect to the army, but which is a vote declaring that the House of Lords would not consent to touch the illegality of over-regulation prices until it had placed before it a "complete and comprehensive scheme for the first appointment, promotion, and retirement of officers, for the amalgamation of the regular and auxiliary land forces, and for securing the other changes necessary to place the military system of this country on a sound and efficient basis." The House of Lords was encouraged not to vote until it had placed before it not merely a scheme of retirement, but a full and detailed statement of all that the Government intended to do for the improvement of the Army, and until then not to lend a hand to put an end to the practice that was carried on in defiance of the law. I do not wonder that after such a vote the House of Lords saw the difficulty of its position. It had taken a very light and false view of the evil of this gross and flagrant illegality. The Government would not enter into that view. We were thereby placed in conflict with the House of Lords and we have suffered. We do not at all make light of the gravity of the censure delivered by the House of Lords, but an authority higher than that of that House resides in the public opinion of this country, and with the country our justification is, that the end and aim of our act was to put down a constant and flagrant violation of the law, and much am I mistaken if that vindication is not one that will and does command the assent of the British nation. The vote of the House of Lords appears to convey that until it could make up its mind as to the proper information to be given to it with respect to the future organization of the army, illegality was to go rampant and unpunished. To that conclusion it was utterly impossible for us to assent, and if we have suffered from our determination to maintain the law, and are making ourselves responsible for the advice we have given to the Queen, we must contentedly bear with it, but do not let my honorable and learned friend the member for Oxford suppose that there has been or is the slightest ambiguity in our language on this subject. I do not think he was correct in imputing to the Solicitor-General the doctrine of prerogative to which he referred, for my honorable and learned friend quoted a statute with respect to which there is a point which has not been finally settled in debate between these two great authorities. But the language of the Government, of the law officers, and other members of the Government, has been consistent upon this subject. We have called in aid the powers which were given us by the statute law of the country for the purpose of putting down that which was alike fatal to the authority of the law and injurious to the best interests of the country.

SWISS HOSPITALITY.

How the Ex-Emperor Napoleon Might Have Been Received in Geneva.

Geneva (Aug. 11) Correspondence of the Indépendance Belge.

I had scarcely put my yesterday's letter into the post when an unusual uproar led me to the Bridge of Mont Blanc. A basket-carriage was advancing with difficulty through a noisy crowd. As I approached I heard nothing but the one word, "BADINGUET," "BADINGUET." "What's the matter?" I asked. "'Tis he," the people shouted on every side. "It can't be any one else. He has come from England. He is going to settle at Geneva. No one else wears such a moustache, the ends pointed downward, as in his last London portrait. What's he doing here? What does he want with us? Down with BADINGUET." And the crowd shouted again. It is certain that this unfortunate traveler, thus followed, insulted in the streets, ill-treated by popular anger, (potatoes and even stones were thrown at him, and one woman, having nothing else handy, flung her basket at him,) it is certain that he was not the person supposed; the gray moustache, the dull eyes, the aspect of fatigue and heaviness, characteristic of so many old military men, ought not to have been enough to exasperate the people. But who can make the multitude listen to reason? The stranger said nothing, did not defend himself, asked no one for assistance. "It's one proof the more that he's the man," said the furious crowd. He alighted at a small commercial travelers' inn, which on one side looks toward the lake, and on the other toward a doubtful house—a very modest habitation for such a great personage. But this objection did not check our enraged logicians. "He's hiding himself, the coward," they cried. "But if he's hiding himself, why does he go out in an open carriage?" "Why, to defy us, the insolent scoundrel." "But, if he were defying you he would not hide himself." "Hold your tongue; he's given you a tip, that's quite plain. I was obliged to be silent, under pain of being knocked down. The stranger was at last able to get back to his hotel, but he was not more tranquil there; the crowd gathered about the two entrances; at ten o'clock at night it was there still, as noisy as ever. Hisses, howls, wild imprecations arose; the man was called by name; he was asked to show himself at the window; a tall fellow in white (probably a glazier) was for breaking the windows; others proposed to storm the hotel. 'Chuck him into the water,' said a clear fresh voice; I looked round; the speaker was a young and rather pretty woman. The girls belonging to the adjoining house had come down, and shouted like the rest. And the comments! It was he, there was not the slightest doubt. He had gone to the great hotels, and they would not take him in. 'I was the first to recognize him,' affirmed a lad of the St. Gervais suburb, 'and I told everybody about it.' 'He has done us harm enough,' said another lad of fully twelve. 'THIERS is as guilty as he,' objected a spectator with a Parisian accent, which betrayed his connection with the Commune. 'When he comes to Geneva he shall have the same,' exclaimed a third lad, who was sucking a *brûle-gueule*. This narrative is not intended as a piece of news, nor as an insinuation that the traveler so ill received at Geneva was really the ex-dictator of Europe.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION.

The Complete Official Returns—Large Increase in the Republican Vote.

We have this morning complete corrected returns from every county in Kentucky of the vote thrown for Governor on the 7th inst. The aggregates are as follows:

Leslie, Democrat	126,497
Harlan, Republican	89,323
Democratic majority	37,174

This compares with the vote for President in 1868 as follows:

Total vote, 1871	215,820
Total vote, 1868	155,455
Increase	60,365
Republican vote, 1871	89,323
Republican vote, 1868	39,566
Republican gain	49,757
Democratic vote, 1871	126,497
Democratic vote, 1868	115,889
Democratic gain	10,608
Democratic majority, 1868	76,323
Democratic majority, 1871	37,174
Republican net gain	39,149

The official vote will be counted and declared today, and will vary but little, if at all, from the figures given above.

The immense Republican vote—nearly 90,000—given at this election is most gratifying. Ten years ago the Republican vote in Kentucky was not much over 1,000. Here are the figures for six test years:

1860—Republican vote	1,364
1864—Republican vote	27,786
1867—Republican vote	33,939
1868—Republican vote	39,566
1870—Republican vote	57,487
1871—Republican vote	89,323

Of the 120 members elected to the Legislature, (both branches,) only nineteen were members of the last Legislature. Commenting upon the foregoing figures, the Lexington *Commonwealth*, from which we have obtained them, says:

"Before the election, the Democrats told us the colored vote would not exceed 25,000. Now they claim it amounts to 75,000. The trouble is, the white Republican vote has increased too fast for them, and they want to figure it out of the way. A fair estimate would give 35,000 colored Republican votes, and 54,000 white Republican votes in the State—being an increase of 14,000 white Republican votes since the last Presidential election."

NEW-YORK STATE.

Speculations and Probabilities—The Republican Majorities in the Senate and Assembly—How the Interior of the State is Going—Democratic Fears and Republican Hopes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SYRACUSE, Saturday, Aug. 26, 1871.

It would seem that the Democracy give up the Senate, and are almost hopeless of the Assembly. The rumors that have come up from New-York of trouble in GENET and BRADLEY's districts, have greatly added to this feeling, and it will not be surprising if the efforts of the opposition are greatly reduced in the districts which they have occasionally carried by special aid from the New-York Ring and by fomenting the quarrels of the Republicans. It is a fact that the Secretary of the Democratic State Central Committee says that he has no hope of the Senate. Of the State, the certainty that preceded the 12th of July troubles is changed to the doubts that follow that event. The Irish Catholic element are unwilling to retire from the prominence which they have held in Democratic politics for the past decade, and insist upon a recognition that is breaking from the party a large class of men who, while having no religious feeling to foster, are still in doubt if the country is entirely safe in the hands of our Catholic citizens when led by the mob spirit that has lately characterized their actions. This feeling is rapidly gaining ground and is exercising an influence that will show startling changes in the Fall. In the County of Albany, if the newspapers are any criterion for safe judgment, the Senator and the two Assemblymen from the city districts, will be Catholic Irishmen. In other counties where there are Democratic cities, the same result will be most certainly arrived at. It is futile to deny the evidence of very powerful anti-Catholic feeling; it not only exists, but is found among a class of men singularly free from prejudice, and it is growing stronger every day. Already the towns of Cohoes and Walervliet, next to the City of Albany the largest sub-districts in the county, have elected their delegates to the County Convention, and every man to whom they are pledged is of this persuasion, one for County Clerk, the other for Surrogate. They are not the class of men who hold their hand for the benefit of the party, but, being interested only for themselves, neither learn nor forget.

The districts that have been conceded to the Republicans, and from which most hopeful news comes, are the Eleventh, now represented by Senator MORGAN; the Fifteenth, whose last Senator was Mr. BLOOD; the Sixteenth, now represented by CHRISTOPHER NORTON, and the Nineteenth, now represented by Mr. SANFORD. The only gain which the Democrats are sure at all of is the Erie District, whose loss by the present Controller was probably owing to his personal unpopularity, it being a Democratic district. This will give a Republican majority of two in the next Senate. In making this estimate we leave out the Twenty-third and Twenty-eighth Districts, both of which are nearly sure to go Republican. In the Twenty-eighth, now represented by JARVIS LORD, the great canal chief and, if report goes not astray, the head centre of the big stone contract for the new Capitol, there is trouble among the Democracy. Mr. LORD wanting to succeed HOFFMAN, and his friends being most anxious that he should take the place of that gentleman. If he should run, his great wealth may carry the district; but as it is said he refuses to do so, but wishes his son GEORGE to take the place, it would not be surprising if the Republicans should succeed. At any rate it is fair to claim one of the two districts, ~~and~~ I doubt if the fact will disappoint us if we count on a majority of four in the Senate of 1872.

Of two districts, the Sixteenth and Nineteenth, about which much speculation has been indulged during the past few weeks, it may not be uninteresting to write a few facts, that at least give hope of success, if they do not assure victory.

In the Nineteenth District, composed of the County of Oneida, there is no question of the success of the Republican candidate. The election of a Democrat in 1869 was entirely owing to local differences that have no existence now, and in looking over the field, prominent Democrats say that it is utterly impossible to elect a successor to Mr. SANFORD. In fact, when they tried to follow up their victory of 1869 by a Congressional success in 1870, their most popular and able man, Hon. J. B. WEAVER, now Superintendent of Public Instruction, was most wofully beaten. It may be assumed that he is not sanguine of Democratic success this Fall. There is one hope upon which the Democrats lay much stress, and from which they derive great comfort, and that arises from the trouble that exists between the two United States Senators. They reasoned very plausibly that if Mr. FENTON could beat Mr. CONKLING in his own district and return a Democratic Senator to vote against him at the election of 1873, it would be a blow from which Mr. CONKLING could not recover. Thus reasoning, they allowed their desires to run away with their judgment, and assumed that what they wanted would come to pass. But it seems that up to this time there is no division in the Republican ranks in Oneida, and that whatever private objection may be made in certain quarters to Mr. CONKLING, there has never been any organized opposition to him. All who know his wonderful energy and ability will rest satisfied that the Nineteenth District is in good hands, and count it as one gain in the next Senate. Of the gentlemen prominently named as candidates, Hon. W. J. BACON is most favorably mentioned. Even were there any fear of the old trouble, reviving this selection would entirely remove the danger, since Judge BACON has never been an active politician, and is therefore removed from the embarrassing complications that sometimes surround such men. The Democratic nomination is not greatly sought. Mr. SANFORD will probably be nominated. This, of itself, indicates that the Democracy has no hope of success. Mr. SANFORD is a genial, pleasant man, but he only received the nomination in 1869 because of the utter hopelessness of the Democracy in the success of any man. Had they believed in their victory, there are many men in the County of Oneida who would be a great acquisition in the State Senate, and who would have been put upon the course in preference to Mr. SANFORD. This Fall it is the same way, and since the tactics of two years ago are now developed and known, and victory cannot again be taken by default, Mr. SANFORD will probably have the pleasure of occupying the position that, had not all human calculations been at fault, he should have done in 1869.

In the Sixteenth District it has been joyfully claimed by the Democracy that the old fight of MARVIN and YOUNGLOVE could not be healed, and that if a friend to either gentleman should receive the nomination, he would be beaten in the party. Confident in this hope, the policy of the opposition has been to foment the troubles that they claimed still existed, and endeavor to effect the nomination of some obnoxious man. When, some weeks ago, the name of Mr. WAGNER, of Montgomery, was presented as the probable nominee, a story was told of a meeting of several prominent politicians at Saratoga Springs, at which it was concluded that Mr. YOUNGLOVE would oppose Mr. WAGNER, and that to quiet all trouble Mr. CLARK, of White Plains, was the coming man. Then trouble was found in the latter gentleman's antecedents, and so a round of complications was predicted, and the discomfiture of any candidate foretold. These reports, so extensively circulated, are wholly unreliable. The factions in the Sixteenth District will be united, and the Republican Senator will be elected. In the Democratic camp all is not peaceful, and it may be that in prophesying for the Republicans they are merely placing on record their own fears and troubles. Every man who now holds public position from the County of Saratoga in the Democratic Party is a partisan of the late Senator BLOOD. The dead lion had many enemies who were kept in check by his powerful arm, but they refuse to obey the orders of his successors. It was at first proposed that Canal Commissioner CHAPMAN, who was appointed to his present office at the personal solicitation of Mr. BLOOD, should accept the Senatorial nomination. This was based upon the rumored understanding between the friends of Mr. CONKLING and Mr. MILLIMAN at the State Convention of 1870, where both were candidates for nomination. It was then said that in order to render the Convention entirely amicable, an agreement was entered into between the gentlemen named, that one should withdraw last year and, in consideration, receive the support of the other this year. It is now said upon one side that this agreement was not made. If the Senatorial chances in the Saratoga District were entirely gone, it is not impossible that memory might bring back a clearer understanding of this arrangement. The fact seems to be that the enemies of the late Mr. BLOOD are powerful enough to act as a balance of power in the party, and they seem to be earnest in their opposition to any one who inherits the dead Senator's position. Many stories are told of the cause of this enmity, but the most plausible and most generally credited is, that when in the election of 1869 it became necessary to distribute large sums of money throughout the district, a mistake was occasionally made in the men to whom the laying out of the money was intrusted, and the angry feeling then excited is constantly aroused when the unlucky ones have opportunity of looking at the plethoric bank account of their lucky neighbors.

THE ERIE LOBBY.

The Charges Against Senator Bettle, of New-Jersey, of Favoring Legislation for the Erie Road.

The following correspondence has passed between Senators BETTLE and WILLIAMS, of New-Jersey, in relation to the charges against the former of favoring a bill in the Legislature of that State which would benefit the Erie Railroad. The feeling in Paterson is so strong against Senator BETTLE that he has withdrawn from the Gubernatorial contest:

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 13, 1871.

Hon. Henry A. Williams:

MY DEAR SENATOR: For some time past you have doubtless noticed a persistent attempt to represent me to the people of New-Jersey, and especially to the citizens of Passaic County, as a representative or advocate of the Erie Railroad in the Senate last Winter, and as being, to some extent, responsible for the failure of certain bills for the relief of the people of Paterson. Believing that this effort sprung solely from selfish motives in those who originated it, I have been disposed to allow it to pass unnoticed, leaving the correction of the slander to the official record of the Senate, especially as no charge, so far as I am aware, has ever been made or attempted, of corrupt motives on my part. This false report has, however, been so widely circulated, and attained such proportions as to constrain me to ask you, as the representative of those bills and as the Senator having exclusive charge of their management, what my course was, as a member of the Senate and presiding officer of that body, in this connection. I would also particularly inquire if, as President of the Senate, I, at any time during the session, manifested any bias in regard to these bills, any disposition so "manipulate" them against the interests of your constituents, by delay or otherwise, or in any manner departed from the strict line of my duty with reference to them.

A full and frank reply will greatly oblige your friend, very truly,
EDWARD BETTLE.

PATERSON, Aug. 15, 1871.

Hon. Edward Bettle:

MY DEAR SENATOR: I have just received your letter of the 12th inst. in which you say: "For some time past you have doubtless noticed a persistent attempt to represent me to the people of New-Jersey, and especially to the citizens of Passaic County, as a representative or advocate of the Erie Railroad in the Senate last Winter, and as being to some extent responsible for the failure of certain bills for the relief of the people of Patterson." As the above extract from your letter has reference to matters not only personal to yourself, but also to matters in which the people of Paterson and its vicinity manifest a deep interest, I feel it to be a duty which I owe to them as to you to answer without delay. I am free to say that no vote or act of yours in the Senate which came under my observation, and I had a favorable opportunity to see, impressed me with the idea that you were a "representative or advocate of the Erie Railroad in the Senate last Winter." I introduced three bills in the Senate which had been intrusted to me for that purpose, affecting the interests and rights of the people of this county in reference to the Erie Railroad—all of which, in my judgment, ought to have become laws—but of which one only, though not the least in importance, passed the Senate. Your vote was given for it. Of the other two one only was brought to a final vote. Your vote, I am almost sure, but not having access to the Senate Journal I cannot speak positively, was for the bill. I had every proper facility promptly accorded to me by you as presiding officer, in the management of those bills. It affords me pleasure to have the opportunity to say that your conduct as a member of the Senate and President thereof during the last session, of which I had the honor to be a member, was at all times and on all occasions dignified, impartial and courteous, and as far as I could judge, without any departure from the strict line of duty. I have often, since the close of the session, expressed my approbation of the manner in which you discharged the responsible duties imposed upon you as President of the Senate. If we shall be permitted to meet again as Senators in the approaching session, I hope our relations will be as pleasant and friendly as they were in the last. Yours very truly,
H. A. WILLIAMS.

New-Jersey Legislation.

The State of New-Jersey has just published an enormous pamphlet of 1,685 pages, being the acts of the ninety-fifth Legislature of that State at its session last Winter, and the twenty-seventh under the new Constitution adopted in 1844. Of the entire contents, 102 are general laws, occupying 130 pages of the pamphlet, and 625 are special acts filling 1,358 pages; and of the latter there are forty-two laws pertaining to railroads. A Jersey newspaper aptly remarks that the legislation for the State of New-Jersey with less than 1,000,000 inhabitants is greater than that of the whole German Empire with thirty-six millions of people, while the subjects treated of embrace geography, geology, topography, schools, railroads, hospitals, art, State economy, technology, agriculture, horticulture, State Prison, pisciculture and crime. The last Legislature of New-Jersey was in session three months, at a heavy expense to the public, and its acts show six private measures legalized to one public one. In view of these facts a loud call is made in various parts of the State for the passage of some general law, by which a large amount of the special legislation may not be necessary. An act to this end was carefully prepared last year by Messrs. CORTLANDT PARKER and Chief-Justice BEASLEY, and submitted to the Legislature by Senator LITTLE, a prominent lawyer, now Clerk of the Court of Chancery, but no action was taken on it.

It is now suggested that a Constitutional Convention should be held in the State to adopt needed reforms in the fundamental charter of the State. It is generally felt that not only does the Legislature sit too long, but that the members should also receive a stated salary more in accordance with the expenses of the times, than the small per diem now paid. By this means temptations to receive pay for the management of private bills would be in a great degree removed, and the State be the gainer in every way. It is probable that some action will be taken at the ensuing State Conventions at Trenton, and the matter assume a definite shape before the next Legislature.

Massachusetts Politics—Another Democratic Address.

The Democratic State Central Committee of Massachusetts have published an address calling for immediate organization for the campaign, and appealing to the party to bring out at the election their full vote, saying that "if such a result is accomplished, the first move is made, which, if energetically followed up, will soon put Massachusetts among the Democratic States"—a couple of "ifs" that must look formidable to the faithful. The Committee also somewhat obscurely say, and the length of time mentioned is significant:

"For the last ten years the duty of Democrats has been to defend—to save as much as they might, both of the spirit and form of our old Government—and to their efforts, unquestionably, it is due that so much has been saved; that the Constitution, the very ark of our liberties under the laws, has not been utterly subverted and destroyed. But now most of the questions growing out of the war have been settled—taken from the field of politics and become matters of history. Let us fully acquiesce, accepting the settlement as final. Democrats are no longer called upon to act on the defensive only. We are again, as of old, the party of progress and advance. We are called upon to make no new departure; on the contrary, only to resume our old position—to apply the lasting principles which have always been our guiding pole star to the new exigencies and circumstances now pressing upon us."

Humors of the Massachusetts Campaign.

Some of the singular circumstances connected with the campaign in Massachusetts are thus pleasantly set by the Boston *Commonwealth*:

"The Springfield *Republican*, which first nominated Congressman WASHBURN and persistently supports him, (with only semi-weekly diversions in favor of again taking Gov. CLAFLIN,) does not, by its managing editor, have any personal acquaintance with its candidate, nor even know him by sight! Two or three of the intensest radicals in the State support the completest conservative in the field on the sole ground of 'personal relations,' while they rebuke other Radicals for inviting support for Mr. RICE, who never threw a vote that was not in harmony with their advocacy! The Worcester *Spy* 'damns with faint praise' Mr. RICE in a brief notice in which it says he 'has not been thoroughly tested amid the influences which of late have operated at the State-house.' No more has Mr. WASHBURN, whom it favors, while Mr. RICE, as Mayor of Boston, had to supervise expenditures three times in amount what the whole State of Massachusetts disbursed for the same period, and to claimants fully as sharp for their private gain as any the State can produce. Some of the speakers at the Jewell meeting, in this city, on Wednesday, thought it a disgrace that any one should be in a scramble for the Governorship, yet opposed Mr. RICE, the only candidate (save possibly Mr. WASHBURN) who absolutely has not written a note or asked a person for support, and who only reluctantly consented to the use of his name; while they favored a candidate who notoriously for four years has been laying his plans for a nomination, has personally solicited aid from his friends far and near, and began his canvass by a circular addressed to past members of the Legislature as his especial advocates and champions!"

The Rival Candidates in California.

The political canvass in California is now very warm, and a great many broad charges are made against the rival candidates for the office of Governor. Some of them the Virginia City (Nevada) *Enterprise* sums up thus:

"Both are opposed to the granting of subsidies in any form to private corporations; yet it is shown that HAIGHT has signed subsidy bills by the ream, and that BOOTH favored subsidies while he was in the Legislature. In this respect BOOTH's record is somewhat better than HAIGHT's. Both are opposed to Chinese immigration; yet letters and speeches of both are produced, alluding with enthusiasm to the great benefits to California of Chinese labor. Both pronounce in favor of protecting white labor; yet both are on the record as having advocated cheap labor as the only hope of the State, and HAIGHT is charged with employing a gang of Chinese laborers on his farm in Alameda County. The inconsistencies in the record of HAIGHT are carried still further. He is a furious States' rights Democrat now, and it is shown that he was a Republican as late as 1863—a radical Republican. Although a stickler for the strictest construction of the Constitution, he violated the plainest of its provisions in approving a number of unconstitutional bills; and, although a member of a Christian church, he signed the lottery bill, and in other respects conducted himself officially like a heathen. Were the canvass to continue six months longer the real opinions of both men would, in the eyes of the masses, be matters of the sheerest conjecture."

The West Virginia Election—Meagre Returns.

Returns of the vote in West Virginia, as usual from that State, come in very slowly. The Wheeling *Register*, a Democratic paper, estimates in its issue of Saturday that there is a majority of about 2,000 for a Constitutional Convention. But it says:

"Until West Virginia is checkered with railroads and every neighborhood has its telegraph office, we must be content to take our election news in morsels, and in the interim amuse ourselves by guessing. The vote of last Thursday was very light in some localities and heavy in others. We have no tables of former elections that will serve as a guide for calculations in relation to this, and while it can scarcely be said that there is any room for doubt as to the main result, the details of the vote cast belong to the realm of pure conjecture. In those counties where but a small vote has been polled the same indifference that kept men from voting will also retard the transmission of the returns, and it is quite possible that a week or more may elapse before the issue is accurately know."

A Democratic Statement of the Real Debt of the City.

From the New-York Citizen and Round Table, Aug. 26.

By the showing of our worthy Controller, it seems clear to an ordinary mind, not much versed in complicated figures, that the admitted debt of our City, represented by some sort of public securities, is fully one hundred millions. The citizens are not very particular whether it is called temporary debt, or funded or accumulated debt, so long as they have to pay it; for by whichever name it goes, it will be equally unsavory. The Controller may select a special portion of the bonds, and announce that they amount to $60,000,000 only; but *the whole together of Municipal vested indebtedness is $100,000,000 over and above the amount in the sinking fund.* To prove this requires merely a perusal of the official figures, and cannot possibly be denied, and for this liability the thousand millions of the lands, goods and chattels of our citizens is morally and legally mortgaged; or, in other words, *we owe just one-tenth of all we possess* for past City improvements and expenses.

Nor is this all. Apart from Accumulated debt, and Bounty debt, and Central Park debt, and County Court-house debt, over and above all funded, vested, or recognized liabilities of all kinds, is a large quantity of floating indebtedness that is not in shape to go upon the Controller's books, but which is perfectly valid and binding. There are the back claims of JONES, the printer; not Mr. GEORGE JONES of the TIMES, but the JONES who used to do the work—and queer work some of it was—for the Supervisors; of O'BRIEN, the ex-Sheriff; of the New-York *Transcript*, which we believe have not all been settled; and, of course, of GARVEY, INGERSOLL and KEYSER, who have a permanent claim that keeps running like a brook, with no beginning and no result. Take these altogether and they cannot come to less than $25,000,000 more, or we are much mistaken; and as they are just as valid and binding as the admitted liabilities, we will have to add another quarter to the total amount, so that *the City debt really today cannot be less than* $125,000,000. A pretty respectable sum for a small place.

Financial Irregularities in Christ Church.

For some time past stories have been current in church circles respecting financial troubles in the management of Christ Church, (Episcopal,) on the corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street. A TIMES reporter who was sent to inquire into the matter obtained the following facts from one of the Church Committee: Some time since Dr. EWER, the rector of the church, when about to visit Europe, made a requisition on the Treasurer of the society for $2,000, and the difficulty with which this money was obtained, excited the suspicions of the members of the church as to the manner in which the accounts had been kept. It was, therefore, deemed expedient to make an investigation; and, a Committee having the matter in charge, made a demand for the books in which the accounts were kept; but in each case an evasive answer was returned; although it is said that the Treasurer admitted that he had used several thousand dollars of the Church funds for his own benefit. After considerable trouble the books and vouchers were obtained, and a thorough examination of them is now going on. Thus far the investigation would seem to disclose the fact that the late Treasurer has appropriated $6,000, and there is an uncertainty respecting about $4,000 more. Until the investigation is fully concluded it will be impossible to obtain the exact amounts.

[By Telegraph.]

American Steam Safe Company, Cole & Lambert, Managers, No. 300 Broadway, New-York City:

Our hotel and thirty buildings were destroyed by fire on the 23d inst. The steam safe made by you has just been opened, *after remaining in the burning ruins sixty hours,* and books and papers remarkably preserved, not being even discolored.
W. H. WELCH & SON.
Late Proprietors Ithaca Hotel.
ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1871.
—*Tribune, Aug. 26.*

The new disinfectant, BROMO CHLORALUM, is adapted to all conditions where prompt deodorizing and disinfection are necessary. It is entirely *odorless* and harmless, *contains no poison,* and being largely diluted when used, is *cheaper than other articles.* Prepared only by TILDEN & CO., No. 176 William-st., New-York. Sold by druggists generally.—*Advertisement.*

Any lady may have a beautiful complexion and a soft skin by using HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM. It cures sunburn, pimples, moth-patches, &c., and renders a lady the envy of her sex. But do not forget to dress your hair with LYON'S CELEBRATED KATHAIRON. It causes the hair to grow, prevents it from falling out or turning gray.

Royal Havana Lottery.

$330,000 in gold drawn every seventeen days. Prizes cashed and information furnished. Orders promptly filled.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

A.—Phalon's New Perfumes,
"I LOVE YOU"
and "WHITE ROSE."

Kelty & Co., No. 724 Broadway, have a great variety of Cornices, beautiful in design and finish, some of which cannot be found elsewhere; also new designs of Lambrequins, Curtains, Trimmings, &c., which they furnish to order at short notice.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

A Cool, Delicate Hair-dressing.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR, recommended as the only vegetable preparation in the world for restoring gray hair; stops its falling, increases its growth, removes all bad effects of salt bathing on the Hair. Sold everywhere.

More than 2,000 Ladies testify to the importance of HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH as a valuable assistance in housekeeping, and a sure protection from burglars. Office, No. 7 Murray-st.

The Furniture Department at KELTY'S, No. 724 Broadway, exhibits styles of Upholstered Furniture unequaled in the trade. You are invited to call and see it.

Lace Curtains, Swiss Tamboured, French Guipure, and English Nottingham Curtains, new designs, just imported, on exhibition at KELTY'S, No. 724 Broadway.

Wood Carpeting, Parquet or Fancy hard-wood floors, No. 480 Broadway, in great variety.

MARRIED.

FIELD—MOFFATT.—At Pittston, Penn., on Wednesday, the 23d inst., by Rev. A. G. Parke, ROBERT M. FIELD, of New-York, to MARY, eldest daughter of the late John Moffatt, of this City. No cards.

KING—WHITNEY.—In Brooklyn, Thursday, Aug. 24, at Emmanuel Church, by Rev. Henry B. Walbridge, D. D., ADOLPH L. KING and ANNA M., daughter of James W. Whitney, all of Brooklyn.

LANSING—PAIGE.—At Schenectady, Aug. 24, 1871, by Rev. J. Trumbull Backus, D. D., HENRY LANSING, of Albany, to Miss CAROLINE MUMFORD, daughter of the late Hon. Alonzo C. Paige, of the former place.

DIED.

DOHERTY.—On Sunday, Aug. 27, WILLIAM HENRY DOHERTY, of chronic rheumatism.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brother-in-law, Walter Roche, are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his mother, No. 211 West 46th-st., on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, thence to the Church of St. Francis Xavier, West 16th-st., where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul. The remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery.

GRAHAM.—On Friday, Aug. 25, WILLIAM IRVING GRAHAM.

The relations and friends of the family, the members of the New-York State Society, of the Cincinnati, and of the St. Nicholas Society, are invited to attend the funeral at Trinity Chapel, West 25th-st., near Broadway, on Monday, Aug. 28, at 3 P. M., without further notice.

HOOPER.—At Harlem, on Saturday evening, Aug. 26, GERTRUDE, wife of Laurence Hooper and eldest daughter of Dr. Luke Hassert, in the 23th year of her age.

Funeral services at the house of her father, 126th-st., near 5th-av., on Monday evening, 28th inst., at 7 o'clock. The remains will be taken on Tuesday morning to Hackensack, N. J., for interment.

JONES.—At Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, Aug. 27, FANNIE H. JONES, daughter of Charles H. and Eliza G. Jones.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from St. John's Church, Cold Spring Harbor, on Wednesday, Aug. 30, at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Syosset on arrival of the train that leaves Hunter's Point at 8½; returning, leaves Syosset at 5 P. M.

KOHN.—On Friday evening, 25th inst., at 7 P. M., HENRIETTA BERNHEIMER, beloved wife of Julius A. Kohn, and second daughter of Simon and Rosetta Bernheimer, aged 19 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 218 West 14th-st., on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

Chicago papers please copy.

NEWBURY.—On Friday morning, Aug. 25, at No. 323 5th-av., Mrs. SUSAN A. NEWBURY, in the 45th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken, on Monday morning, by the 9½ Harlem train, 4th-av. and 26th-st., to the Episcopal Church at Tuckahoe, where funeral services will be held at 11 o'clock. Carriages will be at the depot at Tuckahoe.

SCRIBNER.—In Lucerne, Switzerland, on Saturday, Aug. 26, of typhoid fever, CHARLES SCRIBNER, aged 50 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully informed that the remains will be brought to this City at once, and that due notice will be given of the funeral, which will take place from his late residence.

TAY.—Died at Mankato, Minn., on the 22d inst., Col. CHARLES H. TAY, in the 36th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Monday, the 28th, at 4 P. M., from the residence of W. S. Hedenberg, No. 30 Nesbitt-st., Newark, N. J.

WALTERS.—At Little Neck, Long Island, ELIZABETH, widow of Charles Walters.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 29th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., at Little Neck Church. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 12 M., carriages to be in waiting at the Bridge-street Depot on the arrival of the train, to convey friends to Little Neck Church.

WEEKS.—Suddenly, at her residence, No. 131 West 41st-st., on Saturday, Aug. 26, ELLENOR, wife of Philips Weeks, in her 63d year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral this (Monday) morning, at 11 o'clock, from Church of Holy Innocents, 37th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av., without further notice.

NEW-YORK STATE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI,
Aug. 26, 1871.

GENERAL ORDER.—The President with great regret announces to the members of the "New-York State Society of the Cincinnati" the death of WILLIAM IRVING GRAHAM, Secretary of the Society, and one of its most respected and valued members. The members of the Society are requested to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 36 East 31st-st., on Monday, Aug. 28, at 2½ P. M., wearing the usual badge of mourning. By order
HAMILTON FISH, President.
MARINUS WILLETT, Acting Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

$100,000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba draws Sept. 2; whole tickets $32, currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 194 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A STEWART FOOT LATHE Shears, 4 feet; swing, 9 inches. Price $80. Address G. J. E., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READY THIS DAY:
THE GREAT NOVEL OF THE YEAR!
OUIDA'S NEW WORK.
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By "Ouida."
Author of "Strathmore," "Idalia," "Under Two Flags," "Tricotrin," "Puck," &c.
12mo. Fine cloth. $2.

This new story, from the powerful pen of this popular author, is fully equal, in all respects, to her previous works. It is a story of intense interest, beautifully expressed in the rich language of the gifted writer.

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Published by
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
Nos. 715 and 717 Market-st., Philadelphia,
and No. 25 Bond-st., New-York.

UNIVERSAL LAW.

Read Mr. Pittenger's article, "Under the Surface," in September No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Same No. contains "Unintended Influence," by Rev. Dr. Aikman, also one of the most remarkable cases of a live human head on a comparatively dead body. Also, How we Stand, Walk and Run, illustrated; and "What we Inherit." "The Powder and the Bullet," by Rev. Mr. Wylie, Grecian Greatness, Geological History of Man, and much more valuable reading matter. Newsmen have it. 30 cents. Sent first post by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

THE SUIT AGAINST THE TIMES.

From the New-York Dispatch.

We have always regarded Mayor HALL as a pretty shrewd politician, who, if not above using the tricks and double-dealings of men of less education and ability, would not be guilty of a political move which could not otherwise than bring upon his head the contempt of the public, and make him a subject of laughter to the entire body politic. The last move which he has made—we draw the inference that it originated with him, from reading the report of his interview with a TIMES reporter—is certainly one of the most foolish and transparent tricks of which a politician of experience and judgment was ever guilty. We refer to the following preamble and resolution passed by the Board of Aldermen on last Wednesday:

Whereas, Eminent counsel are of the opinion that the title to the land known as the "Brick Church property," bounded by Park-row, Nassau-street, and Beekman-street, is vested in the Corporation of this City, such title never having been legally or equitably diverted, and it is the duty of the corporate authorities to recover possession of this valuable property; therefore

Resolved, That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized and directed to take immediate proceedings in the name and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to recover possession of said property.

Had this passed the Board of Aldermen six months ago, the public might have imagined that it sprung from honest intention to protect the City's rights; but now it merely means that all methods will be resorted to for the purpose of crushing out a paper which has boldly and defiantly denounced the corruptions of Mayor HALL and Controller CONNOLLY. There is not in all this community a man so blind that he cannot see through the transparent trick of the Mayor and Board of Aldermen for the muzzling of an independent Press. We are not sufficiently versed in the intricacies and technicalities of law as to decide what bother at law may be given to the proprietors of the TIMES, but we feel convinced that if suit is ever brought by the City, it will be thrown out of court as unworthy of consideration. It will not do to take so flimsy, so unsubstantial, and so unjust a suit before Judge BARNARD, SUTHERLAND, CARDOZO, or any other of our Judges who understand law.

The action of the Mayor and Board of Aldermen in this matter is nothing short of disgraceful. No Tombs shyster could have been guilty of a meaner piece of chicanery, and no body of honest men would have lent themselves to so base an attempt to overawe a paper in the expression of its opinions on matters of vital public interest. We begin to think that there is some truth in the rumor that Mayor HALL and Controller CONNOLLY are at loggerheads with Messrs. TWEED and SWEENY. The first is too bold and daring a man to consent to the use of such a paltry device, and the latter too shrewd to counsel a movement which cannot but make all connected with it ridiculous. A few more moves like this last one will convince the most skeptical that the *exposé* which the TIMES has made of the reckless extravagance of our City rulers is entirely true, and that they, being unable to meet their public prosecutors before the people, must resort to shifts, subterfuges and intimidation for success in combating the charges preferred against them. But the attempt to intimidate the TIMES will prove abortive. The people will stand by the Press in its determination to scan fearlessly the public acts of public men. When the Board of Aldermen passed the resolutions printed above, they struck a blow at the freedom of the Press which every paper, Democrat as well as Republican, will feel itself compelled to denounce, to fight against, and to overcome. In this matter, we tell Mayor HALL, Controller CONNOLLY, and the Board of Aldermen, they have exceeded all legitimate political warfare, disgraced and dishonored the high positions which they hold, brought contempt and scorn upon the City which they misrepresent, tinged the cheek of every honest Democrat with shame; and the people will not forgive them for this political blunder any more than they will for their extravagance and vacillation. This last move of our City rulers is likely to prove the straw which shall break the camel's back.

New-York Republican.

Tammany now, it is reported in the TIMES, proposes to oust the proprietors of that paper from their possession of the Old Brick Church land on which the TIMES Building stood. "What absurdity to talk about or print!" says a lawyer at our elbow. "Not so very absurd," we reply. "For if the 'Ring' can rob in one way with impunity, why not in another?

'Ring' rules in court, in camp, and hall,
For all is 'Ring' and 'Ring' is all."

But we agree with the *Evening Post*, that "the effort by our City Government to silence the Press by persecution should be met with a more general and more indignant protest than even the continued suppression of the public accounts. Let it go out to the people of this country that 'the Tammany Ring' is bent on annoying the TIMES with a frivolous law-suit, in order to revenge itself for the 'exposures' made by it, and Messrs. HALL and CONNOLLY will find that they have done more than public men ever did before to give popularity and influence to a journal."

Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

The Tammany thieves have virtually confessed that the charges made by the NEW-YORK TIMES are true. Their confession does not take the shape of a verbal admission of guilt, but their action proves that they are guilty, as plainly as if they had expressed themselves in words. For six weeks past the Mayor has promised that there should be a full and complete statement of the expenditures of the public money by the Tammany Ring, and the publication of the statement was expected, not with a steadfast hope that it would be truthful, but with the anticipation that it would at least afford some clue to the truth. The statement was at last presented, but it came in an absolutely impracticable shape. The Mayor knew that such a mass of incoherent, disorderly manuscript would defy investigation, and he offered his statement, if it really is a statement, in such a shape merely to defeat the intention of his enemies to compare his figures with those published in the TIMES. It cannot be supposed that an honest officer would have adopted such a course. It is the expedient of a thief who knows that exposure is ruin, and who is determined to defy a resolute popular determination to reach the truth. But as Tammany cannot answer the TIMES, it is determined to try to ruin that journal. It has taken advantage of a certain doubt which exists as to the validity of the deed by which the TIMES holds the ground upon which its office is built, and has sued for a writ of ejectment. There is little doubt that the TIMES would be sustained by any honest jury, but in New-York, where Tammany rules both judges and juries, the result is somewhat doubtful. At any rate, the TIMES will be subjected to a long and expensive suit, which Tammany will sustain, for its part, with stolen public money. It is to be hoped that justice will prevail in this case, unpromising as present appearances are. The TIMES will have the moral support of the decent people in the community, and if the suit becomes too expensive we are not sure that it ought not to have pecuniary assistance, for it has served the public gallantly. But whatever fate befalls it, its owners have the satisfaction of perceiving that their statements are proved wholly truthful by the conduct of the Tammany Ring toward them and toward the public.

Brooklyn Union.

The dirty malevolence of the Tammany Ring in seeking to dispossess the proprietors of the TIMES of their property in the building which was the fruit of their enterprise during the most trying financial period that New-York has ever known, may be regarded as equivalent to a confession of guilt on the part of Mayor HALL and his associates. It could never have been resorted to as a means of damaging their bold accuser until all other ways had been despaired of. If Mayor HALL wishes to inflict a blow upon the TIMES which would be permanently disabling to its managers, let him disprove the charges they have published against him and his companions in the maladministration of the affairs of the City. In doing so, Mayor HALL could ride as triumphantly over the TIMES as St. George of Cappadocia rode over the dragon into whose mouth he thrust his sharp spear. To attempt to silence the editor of the TIMES by evicting its proprietors from the building they erected at their own cost, and whose right of property has never been questioned, is a piece of foolish malice which none but a conscious culprit could ever have conceived. The ground upon which the TIMES building stands was given to the Presbyterian Church to be occupied as a house of worship; and when the Church proposed to sell the property to the Government, during the Presidency of FRANK PIERCE, as a site for a Post-office, CALEB CUSHING, then Attorney-General, examined the titles of the church, and doubted its right to sell the property; though its right to occupancy was unquestioned. The Government, therefore, refused the purchase, and other lawyers hearing that the church had a right to sell, in 1857 it was put up at auction and purchased by Messrs. RAYMOND, JONES, WESLEY and others, who took the precaution, however, to purchase at the same time an exemption from the claims of the City. The publishers of the TIMES, in spite of the financial troubles under which the whole country (and New-York more than other parts) was suffering, persevered and erected the showy and substantial building, of which Mayor HALL would be willing, if he could, by the aid of a corrupt Judiciary, to deprive them. But he will not succeed in his purpose.

Brooklyn Eagle.

The *Tribune* gives currency to the extraordinary statement that in the event of the New-York City officials commencing a suit to eject the TIMES newspaper from the building it now occupies—on the pretext that the ground on which it stands was formerly given to a church corporation for religious purposes, and cannot be legally applied to any other—they will apply, pending the litigation, for a receiver. If they succeed in this, the Tammany receiver will, we suppose, "run" the TIMES. What supreme folly is this! Surely Mayor HALL is journalist enough to see where this will lead. If the TIMES was robbed of its property for expressing its opinions, the people of New-York would make its loss good twice over in a day—but what they might do beside we do not care to speculate about. We discredit the *Tribune's* statement. The New-York political leaders are not nearly as able as they were commonly supposed to be, but they are not foolish enough to undertake the job of seizing outright a newspaper they have not succeeded in silencing.

Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.

The scathing exposure of the iniquities perpetrated by the Tammany Ring, which have been published in the NEW-YORK TIMES, have provoked a counter warfare on the part of the swindling officials who represent that organization, which is of such an infamous character that it will add a new stigma to the blasted reputation of TWEED, HALL, SWEENY, CONNOLLY, and Company. If the charges of the TIMES are true, the New-York officials who roll in wealth, live in oriental luxury, and wield omnipotent power, should be compelled to replace all their ill-gotten gains in the public treasuries, and sentenced, for the balance of their wicked lives, to hard labor by the side of the worst of the comparatively innocent convicts who are now confined at Sing Sing. Reflecting men of all parties would instinctively recognize the justice of such a sentence; and candid readers have therefore impatiently awaited the plea that these Tammany thieves would advance in their own behalf. It has been developed at last in the shape of an ejectment suit to recover, for the City of New-York, the ground on which the TIMES building is erected! Translated into plain English, this means that the crime of robbing a City is to be followed up by an offense which, if possible, is still worse—the suppression of a free Press. This has been the universal resort of all villainous and tyrannical officials who felt strong enough, after oppressing the people, to strike down their advocates and defenders; but in a free country, and in an issue like that made up between the TIMES and the Tammany thieves, their last movement will only bring increased discredit, disgrace and indignation upon themselves; and if ever honesty and justice can reassert their sway in New-York City, it will assure the most condign punishment of all the prominent members of the Tammany Ring.

Adams (Mass.) Transcript.

What are you going to do about it? This is the impudent and insulting answer given by the Tammany thieves to the frightful exposure of their unparalleled corruption and frauds. Day after day the damning proofs have been exhibited, until the whole community knows of their robberies; knows that TWEED has filched millions, and lives like a Prince; that SWEENY, CONNOLLY and HALL are rolling in wealth; knows of their horses, their clubs, their diamonds, their wines; knows that the debt of the City, where these model Democrats are rulers, has been increased over one hundred millions. The evidence of their rascality is overwhelming, and they are publicly branded as "thieves," by a leading and responsible paper of the City, and yet there is no denial, and no answer, but only insolence and defiance. The thieves, confident of their strength and the servile support of their followers, fold their arms and coolly answer, "What are you going to do about it?"

Providence Journal.

The answer which Tammany has made to the exposure of the NEW-YORK TIMES is characteristic. They make no defense, plainly declaring by their silence that the facts, even with all their doctoring, are worse than the terrible charges against them. But they order a suit against the proprietors of the TIMES for the title to the land on which is printed the paper that has struck them such heavy blows.

Troy Times.

There never was a more glaring confession of guilt than that made by Tammany in the commencement of an ejectment suit against the NEW-YORK TIMES Company, whose building stands upon what is now claimed to be City property. Unable to meet the charges of the TIMES in the only way that could vindicate its honesty, the Ring seeks to silence it by persecution. Thus Tammany makes the cause of the TIMES the cause of the whole people, for while it practically admits the truth of all that had been charged, it aims a direct blow at the freedom of the Press. There is not the slightest chance of success in the prosecution, for the TIMES has held its property by undisputed possession for many years, but a suit like this will give the opportunity for another job, and the useless squandering of more of the people's money.

New-Haven Journal and Courier.

Tammany's last move for the institution of a law-suit for the annoyance of the TIMES is exciting the indignation of the Press throughout the country. It is regarded as an attack upon liberty, and not the affairs of a single publisher alone. The TIMES has exposed and denounced the frauds of the Ring, as it had a right and was in duty bound to do. It has not confined its charges to an irresponsible coterie, but named the men against whom it prefers its charges. The TIMES Company is able to answer in damages if it has been guilty of libel, but the wounded birds do not choose to seek the remedy provided by law. They choose rather to put forward the City in a suit in which the City has no case, but as the tax-payers will have to bear the expense, the Ring will shed no tears over the cost. It is a confession that the exposed swindlers have no case, and that their only expedient is to annoy the journal they cannot frighten or buy. Their pretended solicitude for the interests of the City and the cause of religion will not help their case.

New-Haven Palladium.

There has never been a more malignant assault made upon the freedom of the Press, or a higher tribute to its power. If the illiterate and vulgar crew who compose the Tammany Ring had their way, no paper should be published that they did not control, and no procession allowed to pass through the streets unless composed of their deluded followers. Within the space of two months they have shown their hostility both to the freedom of religion and that of the Press.

Newark (N. J.) Courier.

The Board of Aldermen of the City of New-York have, by resolution, directed their Mayor to take proceedings to recover for the Corporation the property known as the Brick Church property. On this piece of ground stands the fine building in which the NEW-YORK TIMES is edited and published. The NEW-YORK TIMES for eighteen years past has had undisputed possession of this property. Shortly after the TIMES building was erected the City of New-York set up an adverse claim. The suit was compromised by the TIMES' owners paying the City a large sum of money, the City accepting the sum as a full payment for its claims and the controversy was closed. The City is bound by this bargain forever. Yet in the face of all this, these "Ring" rascals are willing to go to law in defiance of the City's broad seal and honorable contract. Patience almost ceases to be a virtue in forbearing against such low principled creatures. The honest citizens of New-York must be considered at bay now, for there is no alternate but to put down such impudent municipal chicanery right swiftly. But great as the shame, such an outrage on the City's honor as there is masked beneath this manœuvre there is a more dastardly one, and that is a threat against the liberty of the Press. For speaking out fearlessly their honest convictions, and backing them with facts—hard facts—the proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES are now to be visited by the official power of the City Government, and subjected to a ruinous litigation on their part, while the people's money in large sums will be doled out to the Ring's lawyers. Such an outrage on the freedom of the American Press as this is simply intolerant. It ceases to be a local fight, and the cause of the TIMES is now the cause of every newspaper in the Union. The right to criticize public men and their measures in the interest of the public is the prerogative of the Press. For public men to use their legislative powers to avenge their grievances on the just strictures of fearless organs is to tamper with the spirit of a free people. Messrs. HALL and CONNOLLY will give a greater popularity than ever to the paper their hate has prompted to persecute in a manner so unprecedented. It was but a few short weeks ago that they stirred up the whole land by an outrageous interference with the rights of the people to parade, and now the freedom of the Press is attacked by the same powers. Tammany's fall has been a marvelously rapid one.

Albany Evening Times.

The pressure of public opinion has at length compelled Mayor HALL to make some attempt at defense, and he sent two official communications yesterday—one to the Board of Aldermen and one to the Board of Supervisors—in explanation and justification of the monstrous and on their face grossly fraudulent bills against the City of New-York, which were paid with his approval, and which without his approval could could not have been paid. We find nothing to controvert the accuracy of the figures published by the New-York TIMES—figures so monstrous that there is not a half-grown boy capable of reading who does not see fraud on their face—and yet Mayor HALL, who is not an idiot, whatever else may be said of him, has the audacity to say that "there is nothing upon the face of the bills to suggest suspicion of bad faith!" The more the matter is investigated and discussed the worse does the conduct of Mayor HALL, Controller CONNOLLY, and the whole ring of New-York officials appear. The public plunders which they have sanctioned, and in which it must be believed they have shared, are too vast to be concealed or excused, and nothing seems to remain but for the people to see to it in the ensuing election that a legislature is elected which will purify the New-York City Government and bring its maladministrators and robbers to condign punishment.

Chicago Evening Post.

Stirring up the New-York Tammany "Ring" has operated very much like rousing a colony of hornets. Not being able to meet or answer the exposures made by the TIMES, they have instituted a lawsuit to eject the proprietors from their premises. The purpose seems to be to show that they can sting if too cowardly to fight. Meanwhile mechanics who possibly had honest claims are slinging that twelve-million-dollar Court-house over with liens to secure themselves from loss. What the ultimate cost of the structure will be is one of those mysteries that the infinite future only can reveal.

Cleveland Leader.

The Tammany Ring, finding defense impossible, are bent on revenge. The NEW-YORK TIMES having exposed their frauds, the Ring have threatened retaliation by breaking the title of the TIMES Company to the building and lot where they carry on business. The ample ground of the defense serves to exhibit the motive of the Ring's prosecution for ejectment in its true light. The New-York Aldermen would never ahve thought of impugning the TIMES' title to its building and the ground on which it stands, if the TIMES had been subservient to the nefarious designs, and silent as to the outrageous robberies of the Tammany Ring. The ejectment suit is a mere freak of spite.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

During the past week nothing of special interest in real estate has transpired, either at the Exchange or elsewhere. At the brokers' offices no business of consequence has been done. There are as yet few buyers in the market, but it is a general belief all around that an active revival will ere long set in. Prices are very firm, and holders show no disposition to reduce their estimate of values. In Brooklyn real estate no business of importance has been done for some time past, and as yet there are no signs of a revival. New-Jersey suburban is still salable at moderate rates. All the auction sales that took place there during the past season were notably successful, and through that fact, mainly, a large number of extensive sales of lots located along the lines of the several railroads are now in course of projection. The initial sale of the season has been set down for Tuesday, Sept. 5, by order of the Jersey Land Improvement Company; 180 villa-plots, in all, will be offered and sold to the highest bidder. The property is situated at Uniontown, twenty miles from New-York, and on the line of the New-Jersey Railroad. The sale will be conducted by Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER, from whom the tickets to and from the sale can be obtained.

The following auction sales of real estate will take place next week:

AT THE EXCHANGE.

By JOSEPH MCGUIRE, Monday, Aug. 28, a plot of land running through from One Hundred and Twenty-first-street to One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, 98 feet east of Avenue A, 250 by 201.10 by 201 by 201.10. Also, the premises situated on the east side of Centre-street, running through to Park-place, 29.4 feet south of Pearl-street, 73.6 by 50 by 48.3 by 44. Both by order of the Supreme Court, GRATZ NATHAN, Esq., referee.

The same auctioneer will also sell, by order of the Supreme Court, BENJAMIN C. THAYER, Esq., referee, the premises situated on the north side of Fifty-first-street, 150 feet east of Seventh-avenue, 25 by 100.

On Wednesday, Aug. 30, by WILLIAM KENNELLY, the three-story and basement brown-stone house situated on the south side of Thirty-eighth-street, 50 feet west of Seventh-avenue, 16.8 by 98.9, by order of the Supreme Court, THOMAS BOESE, Esq., referee.

On Thursday, Aug. 31, Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will offer the valuable property known as the residence of Mr. WILLIAM MCCRADY, situated near Cedar Point, at Westport, Conn., consisting of twenty-six acres of land, bounded by Washington-street and the Saugatuck River, with the buildings and other improvements.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FIFTY-FIRST-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Desirable four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling; three rooms deep; finished in hard wood; for sale low.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN PROSPECT-PLACE, ON the hill, near Prospect Park, Brooklyn, two fine brown-stone front houses, with all improvements; lots 130 feet deep; easy terms, and low price. Inquire of GEO. W. ALEXANDER, No. 1 Park-place, Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN HOUSE and grounds, within forty-five minutes of New-York business offices, and accessible by over fifty trains daily, situated near depots, in the growing and naturally attractive portion of Elizabeth; high ground; extra large lot, fruit and shade trees, lawn garden, &c. House is comfortable, roomy and tasteful, modern design and fittings, situated on the path of extensive improvements, with a steady rise in value. All City conveniences, combined with country air, food and living; good markets, schools, churches, and unsurpassed travel. Terms made to suit. Title perfect. Owner wants to build. Will sell at bargain.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

For view of house and full particulars of property, inquire at West Elizabeth Depot, or address OWNER, Post office Box No. 235, New-York.

Country Homes.

THE CENTRAL NEW-JERSEY LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY offer for sale, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, houses and lots, land by the acre or in blocks, mostly near stations. The advantages of this line of road as a place of residence will be more and more appreciated as the Company are laying two additional tracks to Somerville, giving greater facilities for passenger-trains. Apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL AND VERY profitable country-seat of 105 acres, eighty miles from the City, near the Hudson River; over 1,000 fruit-trees in bearing; dwelling-house, seventy feet front, containing nineteen rooms; extensive barns, carriage-houses, ice-house, (filled,) granary, cider-house, hennery, carpenter-shop, and other necessary out-buildings; two streams, forming a beautiful lake and water-fall, 100 feet from the house, and mineral springs of valuable medicinal qualities. This place contains every requisite of a gentleman's villa of the first class, and is not only self-supporting but yields a large revenue over expenses; would exchange for City or Brooklyn property; price, $20,000; terms to suit. Address C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

AT BLACK POINT, MONMOUTH COUNTY, N. J.—At the junction of the North and South Shrewsbury Rivers, in full view of the ocean, FORTY-FOUR DESIRABLE VILLA PLOTS, containing from ONE to FOUR acres each, many of them possessing fine water fronts, within one-half mile of Seabright, on Sandy Hook and Long Branch Railroad, three and a half miles from Long Branch, and one and three-quarter hours from New-York location perfectly healthy; good boating, bathing and fishing, &c.; excellent roads, affording varied and picturesque drives. For maps of the property, terms and information, call on or address F. S. WINCHESTER, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM OF 251 ACRES, beautifully located on Barnegat Bay, in full view of the ocean; 22 miles south of Long Branch; convenient to churches, schools, post-office and stores; in the vicinity of the residences of Messrs. Wesbray, Thos. B. Gilford, Samuel Parsons and others; large mansion, barns, stables, bath-house, gardener's house, &c.; the property is almost surrounded by water, and affords excellent bathing, boating, fishing, &c. Price, $25,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN AT PELHAM, Westchester County, one hour's ride from New-York—A valuable farm of about twenty-four acres, large house on high ground, modern style dwelling, with all the usual out-buildings belonging to a first-class property; accessible to two depots; very desirable as an investment. For particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AT CRANFORD, 50 MINUTES FROM New-York via Central Railroad of New-Jersey, eight minutes' walk from station, house, carriage-house, and about two acres of land; fruit, shade, &c.; price, $7,000. Apply to N. G. FOSTER, Architect, No. 111 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

ORANGE, N. J.—CHEAP, NEAT, ATtractive; three minutes from depot; good neighborhood; nine rooms; furnace, range, bath, water. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOUSE AND GROUNDS TO LET—Belonging to the estate of George W. Miller, deceased, at Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., on the Harlem Railroad, two and one-half miles from depot, one of the loveliest spots in Westchester County, and perfectly healthy. The house contains sixteen rooms and is partially furnished. Rent $500 per annum. The entire property, including ninety acres of choice farming and wood land, is for sale; but if not sold, house and grounds will be rented from Sept. 1. Apply to GEORGE MILLER, No. 82 Broad-st., or W. H. AKIN, No. 10 Water-st., executors.

TO LET—ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDson, 105th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden, for eighteen months from the 1st of November next; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

TO LEASE—NO. 33 WEST 23D-ST., WITH mirrors and chandeliers, high-stoop brown-stone house, in superior order; heated by steam; the carpets, nearly new, will be sold at half their cost. Apply to Mr. LYON, at Arnold, Constable & Co.'s, Broadway and 19th-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—THE THREE-story and basement high-stoop stone house, with all the modern improvements, No. 124 East 46th-st., near Lexington-av. Immediate possession. Apply on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN Plainfield, N. J., near depot; thirteen rooms, bath, gas, range, billiard-room, stable, &c. Address R., Box No. 88 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED, NO. 12 EAST 41ST-st., four stories, high stoop, in perfect order, to a private family only, with early possession. Apply on the premises.

HEAD-QUARTERS FOR FURNISHED and unfurnished houses, to let, for boarding or private occupancy; descriptive lists upon application. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

NO. 109 85TH-ST.—BETWEEN LEXINGton and 4th avs., a floor consisting of five rooms to let, unfurnished, to a small respectable family.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TRUSTEES' SALE.—WHEREAS, THE Osage Valley and Southern Kansas Railroad Company of Missouri, (Boonville extension,) by their deed of mortgage, dated the 22d day of June A. D. 1868, and recorded in the County of Cooper, State of Missouri, in Mortgage Book A, page 439, and in the County of Moniteau, State of Missouri, in Mortgage Book 3, pages 94-7, did convey to James M. Nelson, William E. Burr and George T. M. Davis, the property, rights and franchises therein described, as follows, to wit: "The railroad lying and being in the State of Missouri, between the City of Boonville on the Missouri River and the town of Tipton on the Pacific Railroad, together with all rights of way, depot grounds, railways, rails, fences, bridges, station-houses and other buildings, engine-houses and other property appertaining to said railroad, together with all and singular the rights, privileges and corporate property and franchises of said Railroad Company, and all appurtenances to the above-described premises belonging, or in any wise appertaining;" which conveyance was made to secure the payment of the principal and interest of two hundred first mortgage bonds of one thousand dollars each, issued by the said Company and certified and countersigned by the said Nelson, Burr and Davis, or one or more of them, and bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York; and whereas, it was provided in said deed that, if the interest on any of such bonds should not be paid when due, and after presentation and demand of payment, and if such interest should remain in arrears for three months, it should be lawful for the undersigned, on the written request of the holders of not less than one-tenth part of said bonds then outstanding, first having given notice of such default to the County Court of Cooper County, and the Mayor of the City of Boonville, to cause said property to be sold at public auction as provided in said deed; and whereas, the interest, which became due on the 1st day of July, 1870, and Jan. 1, 1871, was not then paid, although presentation and demand of payment were duly made, and the same has remained in arrears for more than three months, and is still wholly unpaid, and the holders of more than one-tenth of said bonds have, in writing, requested us to cause said property to be sold. Now, therefore, we, the undersigned trustees, in compliance with the provisions of said deed, will, on MONDAY, the 16th day of October, 1871, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the City of St. Louis, proceed to sell the above-described property, rights and franchises, at public auction, to the highest bidder, and the purchase money shall be paid either in cash or in the bonds of said Company, secured by said deed, according to the provisions of the same.

WILLIAM E. BURR,
GEO. T. M. DAVIS, } Trustees.
JAMES M. NELSON,

JULY 8, 1871.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

NOROTON.—GREAT AUCTION SALE, by order of MELVILLE E. MEAD, Esq., of three handsome cottages and 200 village lots at Noroton Station, between Stamford and Darien, on the New-Haven Railroad, by JOHNSON & MILLER, on the premises, at 2 o'clock P. M., THURSDAY, Aug. 31. Free excursion-cars will run between Stamford, Norwalk and Noroton. Maps at office of Johnson & Miller, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

By JOHN H. DRAPER & Co., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY will sell

140,000 TONS OF SCRANTON COAL at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Monday,) Aug. 28, at 11 o'clock, within their store:
83 boxes and 50 half-boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—FROM MIDDLE of September, a floor or part of floor, unfurnished, between 4th and 6th avs. and 38th and 50th sts.; references exchanged. Answer by letter 121 West 20th-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAY-MASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. NAVY,
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 26, 1871.

Proposals, sealed and indorsed on envelope "Bids for Supplies Advertised," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock, on the 1st proximo, for the following supplies, of the best quality, to be delivered free of expense at the Navy-yard, New-York, viz.:

BUREAU STEAM ENGINEERING.

6 Sheets Sligo Boiler-Plate, 80⅜ x 56 x ⅜ C. H. No. 1.
6 Sheets Sligo Boiler-Plate, 55 x 56 x ⅜ C. H. No. 1.
12 Sheets Sligo Boiler-Plate, 50 x100 x ⅜ C. H. No. 1.
6 Sheets Sligo Boiler-Plate, 97 x 55 x ⅜ C. H. No. 1.
6 Sheets Sligo Boiler-Plate, 97 x 51 x ⅜ C. H. No. 1.
6 Sheets Sligo Boiler-Plate, 46½ x 62¾ x ⅜ C. H. No. 1.
48 Sheets Sligo Boiler-Plate, 80 x 44¾ x ⅜ C. H. No. 1.
6 Sheets Sligo Boiler-Plate, 102 x 33 x ⅜ C. H. No. 1.
2 Sheets Sligo Boiler-Plate, 96 x 36 x ⅜ C. H. No. 1.
2 Sheets Sligo Boiler-Plate, 105 x 31 x 7-16 C. H. No. 1.
6 Sheets Sligo Boiler-Plate, 46½ x 62¾ x ⅜ C. H. No. 1.
12 Sheets Sligo Fire Box-Plate, 55x90x⅜, C. H. No. 1.
12 Sheets Sligo Fire Box-Plate, 52x90x⅜, C. H. No. 1.
6 Circular Heads Sligo Boiler-Plate, 56 dia., ⅜ in. thk., C. H. No. 1.
6 Circular Heads Sligo Boiler-plate, 34½ dia., 7-16 in. thick, C. H. No. 1.
4,800 lbs. Flat Iron, ⅝x2¼, Burden's or Ulster.
49,605 lbs. Round Iron, 1 in. dia., Burden's or Ulster.
2,000 Square Iron, ⅝ in., Burden's or Ulster.
135 Safe-end Lap-Welded Iron Boiler-Tubes, 4½ in. outside dia., 13 ft. 2 in. long.
60 Safe end Lap-Welded Iron Boiler-Tubes, 4 in. outside dia., 13 ft. 2 in. long.
18,000 lbs. Ingot Copper, "Minnesota."

Bidders are referred to the officers in charge at the Navy-yard for further information, and will state in their proposals the date within which they will complete deliveries, if awarded to them, which must not exceed ten days from date of order.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to its interest.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified.

Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present.

J. O. BRADFORD, Pay Director, U. S. N.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
PENSION OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this office, until the 1st of September, (proximo,) for eight hundred thousand (800,000) lithographed checks, for the use of the various Pension-Agencies (fifty-nine in number) for the year 1872. Samples can be seen at this office, or at any United States Pension Agency.

Each bid must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by the bidder, with two competent sureties, that the bidder is engaged in the business of lithographing, and has the requisite facilities for the performance of the contract for which the bid is made, in a satisfactory manner.

The proposal and guarantee should be superscribed with the place of residence of the signers, and the proper date.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

J. H. BAKER
Commissioner of Pensions.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

Davis' Patent Recording Gauges make a continuous steam-written record of the pressure and the time; show all the variations in pressure and the time at which they occurred. They compel a faithful attention to duty on the part of engineers and firemen, lessen the risk of explosions, reduce coal bills and save wear and tear in boilers. They are the only recording gauges that are of any practical use to engineers, inspectors, or the people; so say all the engineers who have used them. Send for descriptive circulars and price lists to D. P. DAVIS, No. 44 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A SILENT PARTNER IN A wholesale business in this City that pays a very large profit; capital required, $5,000 to $7,000; it will pay $5,000 a year to each partner. Address C. R. B., Box No. 131 *Times* Office, New-York.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, Stationers and Printers. We supply everything in our line at low prices.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS and wholesale and retail dealers in EVERY VARIETY OF FURNITURE for City and country residences.
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st.,
corner of Crosby.

COAL.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

$6 50 is now the lowest price for this season; we therefore advise our patrons to order immediately, before coal advances. PEOPLE'S COAL COMPANY, No. 208 Broadway, Room No. 5.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON AUG. 26, ABOUT 3 O'CLOCK P. M., a LADY'S GOLD WATCH, in going from 21st-st. and 10th-av. to 19th-st. and 9th-av. The finder will be rewarded by returning it to No. 513 West 22d-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM WILLIAMS, JAMES W. WILLIAMS, and EDWIN D. PARKHURST, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by William Williams, James W. Williams, and Edwin D. Parkhurst, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the twentieth day of September, A. D. 1871, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 24th day of August, 1871.
a28-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, SS.—To whom it may concern.—At New-York City the 12th day of August, A. D. 1871.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of ELIAS BACH, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
J. J. RUSSE, Assignee,
No. 904 3d-av.
au14-law3wM*

INSTRUCTION.

MISS STEERS'
English and French Boarding and Day SCHOOL for young Ladies and Children, No. 51 West 11th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21. The Boys' Class, No. 69 West 11th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 19.

VASSAR COLLEGE
Will open its next year, Sept. 20, 1871, when examinations of candidates for admission will begin. Application, stating the name of the young lady, and the Post-office address of her father or guardian, should be made, without delay, to J. N. SCHOU, Esq., Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., who will send to each applicant a catalogue giving full information respecting the College.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 111 East 36th-st., third door from Park-av., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education, with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention is given to Drawing and Painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.
A very limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.
Application can be made at the above address.

EUROPEAN BOARDING AND DAY
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 23 East Kinney-st., Newark, N. J.
School in session from Sept. 18 to June 16. Mr. and Mme. HARMEGNIES devote their entire time to the school, and, having secured the services of a thorough and accomplished teacher of English, are prepared to furnish their pupils every facility for a thorough education in English. French and German. French and German are the languages of the family, and pupils may speak one or both as their parents determine. Particular attention paid to music. A limited number of boarding pupils will find every home comfort, combined with superior facilities for requiring a finished education. Address Rev. P HARMEGNIES.

MRS. GARRETSON'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For young ladies and children,
NO. 53 WEST 47TH-ST.,
Between 5th and 6th avs.,
Will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
Offers to a small number of pupils the best educational advantages and a delightful home.
CHARLES G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

JAUDON INSTITUTE,
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
No. 5 East 27th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21.
A few boarding pupils will be received.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S
English, French and German Family and day school for Young Ladies and Children, Nos. 24 and 26 West 51st.-st., New-York. Will commence its Fifteenth year Sept. 21, 1871. For full information send for catalogue.

MISSES PORTER & CHAMPNEY,
FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL,
Old Hadley, Mass.
The Fall term will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, 1871. For circulars and particulars address the Principals.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S
MILITARY SCHOOL,
SING SING, N. Y.,
REOPENS SEPT. 14, 1871.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH
Will reopen their ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for young ladies and children,
Nos. 275 and 277 Madison-av.,
ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1871.
Address by letter until Sept. 5.

MRS. JOHN V. B. BLEECKER
Will open a
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for young ladies and children on the 20th of September next at her residence, No. 7 Grammercy Park, (corner East 20th-st.) Miss PEGRAM will be associated with Mrs. BLEECKER, and will have special charge of the higher English branches.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
NO. 32 WEST 40TH-ST.,
Opposite Reservoir Park.
Fall Term will commence
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871.
Miss Comstock will be at home from Sept. 10.
For circulars address as above.

MME. C. MEARS,
NO. 222 MADISON-AV.,
Three doors above 36th-st.,
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871.
For circulars address as above.

MISS C. MERLE'S
English and French Boarding and Day School
For YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN,
NO. 7 EAST 27TH-ST.,
Between Madison and 5th avs.,
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871.

NEW-JERSEY MILITARY INSTITUTE.
On the Delaware, near Trenton, N. J.
Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal.
The best always. Send for a circular.

MISS WHITCOMB'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 82 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

A PLEASANT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR MISSES.—Superior advantages for thorough education, combined with home privileges, healthful out-of-door exercise and attention to manners. English branches, modern languages, Latin and music taught. Location central and charming, near New-Haven. City references. Circulars at No. 701 Broadway, or address Miss CALHOUN, Cheshire, Conn. Fall term commences Sept. 19.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Location healthy. Scenery unequaled. Building convenient. Teachers highly educated, earnest, working men. System of Order unsurpassed. A wide-awake, thorough-going school for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy. Address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their French and English Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Arrangements will be made, when desired, by which pupils under 12 can prepare their lessons in school under the care of a teacher.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY REsiding near New York, a thoroughly competent person, having experience in school discipline, as visiting teacher, to instruct eight or ten scholars of different ages in the English branches, mathematics and the rudiments of Latin. Apply by letter, stating name, age, qualifications and references, to Box No. 1,608 New York Post-office.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, (founded A. D. 1820,) No. 101 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av., Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector.—Fifty-second school year begins Sept. 18, 1871. Boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. Circulars at the school.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE for young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st., reopens Sept. 19. E. FEZANDIE, Principal. French language, primary, commercial, classical and scientific departments. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 4, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE—GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—A Boarding School for twenty boys, in Southern Berkshire; presents every advantage in its location, grounds, buildings, faithful instruction, home influences. I. & J. BIRD, Principals.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL be reopened on FRIDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st.; limited to forty-three boys; room for three boarders. Circulars at G. P. Putnam & Sons', and at the school.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL" FOR Children, and PRIVATE RECITATION-ROOMS for LADIES, reopen Sept. 21. Object: The physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to ladies not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 W. 42d-st.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN HER Preparatory School for boys, and Miss M. F. DU VERNET her classes for little girls, at No. 102 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871.

THE MISSES LANE WILL OPEN A Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 49 West 48th-st. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL school of the Church of the Transfiguration, No. 3 East 29th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., will open its twentieth annual session on MONDAY, Sept. 11, 1871.

AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING and Day School will be opened at Dobb's Ferry, on the Hudson, Sept. 20. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss E. E. DANA.

PROF. D. CHERBULIEZ WILL REopen his Day-school for Boys, at his residence, No. 127 East 24th-st., on Sept. 24. He will be at home after Sept. 15. Letters may be addressed as above.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND French School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Will reopen Sept. 13. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL, WILTON, CONN.—The next term of twenty eight weeks will open Sept. 18.
EDWARD OLMSTEAD.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 56 Washington-st.

MME. DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 175 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, will commence its eighteenth annual session Sept. 18.

OREAD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Worcester, Mass.—Fall Term begins Sept. 13, 1871. Send for catalogue.
HARRIS R. GREENE, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 18.

MISS F. B. PRIEST WILL REOPEN HER school No. 229 East 19th-st., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

INSTRUCTION.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 211 4th-av., next Clarendon Hotel; branch Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av.
Prof. HENRY SCHROEDER, Director.
THOROUGH INSTRUCTION IN ALL BRANCHES OF MUSIC.
The following eminent artists are engaged to teach: Mr. Charles Fradel, the well-known composer and pianist; Signor Georgio Morosini, the excellent pianist, pupil of Thalberg; M. Louis Bless, the celebrated tenor, from Paris Opera-house; Miss Eliza Cooke, the able pianist; pupil of Thalberg; Mr. Joseph Lœwenberg, the brilliant violinist; Dr. Henry Cutler, the eminent organist and composer, and a number of other experienced teachers.
For particulars apply at the office at either place or send for circular. Application can be made from date.
L. ELTZ, Secretary, No. 211 4th-av.
S. O. WATTLES, Secretary, Lyric Hall.
N. B.—Foreign languages taught by the most competent Professors.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.
A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.
The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical and Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical and English Studies and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing and Elocution.
A thoroughly-organized Military Department, Riding-School with well-trained horses, Gymnasium, &c.
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE—No. 575 Broadway, is open day and evening for Fall pupils. Students can secure private desks and be qualified practically for business.

THE HERBERT SPENCER SEMINARY,
A Boarding School for boys at Eagleswood Park, Perth Amboy, N. J.
HOWARD HINTON, A. M., Principal,
Adopts the
"NATURAL METHOD."
Opens Sept. 15. For circulars, address the Principal, *Home Journal* Office, No. 3 Park-place, New-York.

ELMWOOD SEMINARY.
English, French and Spanish Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies.—This institution will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. A regular collegiate course is pursued, and diplomas and gold medals awarded to graduates. Very superior advantages in the Art and Musical Departments. To the daughters of ministers and missionaries very advantageous offers are made. To secure admission, apply immediately. Address Proprietors of Elmwood Seminary, Glens Falls, N. Y.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE.
WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS.
Applicants for admission to Williams College will be examined on TUESDAY, June 27, at 9 A. M., in Alumni Hall.
There will be another examination at the same place on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30; and private examination will be given to those who cannot conveniently be present on either of these days, on application to the President.
Pecuniary assistance will be given to all young men of character and ability who may need it.
MARK HOPKINS, President.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND MISSES,
AT FAIR HAVEN ON THE SHREWSBURY.
Lessons in music, French, Latin, drawing, &c. Superior advantages. Terms liberal. A limited number of select pupils only. For circulars, &c., address Mrs. S. E. C. HARWOOD, Fair Haven, near Red Bank, N. J.

MLLE. TARDIVEL'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen Sept. 18. Unsurpassed accommodations for boarders. Circulars on application. Until after removal, carriages will call for and return the pupils each day.

LESPINASSE
FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE
For young ladies. French, language of the school.
Opens Sept. 20, 1871. Circulars at
SCHIRMER, No. 701 Broadway.
G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st.

OSSINING INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES
At Sing Sing, N. Y.,
will reopen Sept. 18. For particulars or prospectus address the Principal, Miss S. M. VAN VLECK.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. No. 101 EAST 38TH-ST., corner Park-av., Murray Hill, New-York. Full term will commence Sept. 20, 1871. Circulars and catalogues sent on request.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN
will open at NO. 88 MADISON-AV., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
No. 620 5th-av.
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Fourteenth year commences Sept. 20.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER,
Principals.

GERMAN AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
No. 179 2d-av., near 12th-st.
The school year will commence TUESDAY, Sept. 12. For circulars apply to Dr. THEO. E. HEIDENFELD, Principal.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS.
School begins Sept. 12.
E. A. FAIRCHILD, Flushing, N. Y.

THE MISSES DOREMUS
Will open a Day School for young ladies and children at No. 47 East 21st-st., on Sept. 21.

MISS RANNEY'S
Boarding and day school for young ladies. Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS VAN WAGENEN
Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at No. 13 East 49th-st.

MISS MACGREGOR'S SCHOOL
For young ladies, Flushing, L. I., will reopen Sept. 12.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER will open their French Protestant Boarding and Day School for young ladies, (formerly known as the Pension Nieman-Allemeyer, at Neuilly, near Paris, France,) at No. 36 East 35th-st., New-York, on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address by letter, until Sept. 1, Mlle. MATHILDE CHARBONNIER, Security Bank, No. 319 Broadway.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., N. Y., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 25, by her successors, Mme. da SILVA and Mrs. ALEX. BRADFORD. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Established 1849. Opens Sept. 11, 1871. A thorough and systematic course of study. Preparatory class for Vassar College. For catalogue, address GEO. W. COOK, A. M., Principal.

PLAINFIELD COLLEGE, N. J., FOR young ladies, reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 12, 1871. For circulars apply to the Principal, or to VAN KLEECK, CLARK & CO., No. 49 Cedar-st., New-York. D. D. PICKETT, A. M., Principal. Miss E. E. KENYON, Lady Principal.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, MASS.—This school, limited to six pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 18. For particulars concerning it, apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass. Circulars may also be obtained at GEO. R. LOCKWOOD'S bookstore, No. 812 Broadway.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies and children will reopen at No. 7 East 42d-st., New-York, near the new Union Depot, Oct. 2. Superior advantages in German, French, drawing, &c. Musical departments under the care of Profs. F. L. Ritter and S. B. Mills.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., with much personal care and culture provides the best educational advantages found in European or home schools. Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 13. For prospectus, address Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, Rector.

THE MISSES GREEN'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 1 5th-av., first house from Washington-square, will be reopened by their successors, the Misses GRAHAM, on TUESDAY, the 26th of September.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEAR New-York; reference to former patrons. Principal at Astor House Fridays, from 1 to 4. Address, at Unionville, N. Y., S. S. HARTWELL, M. A.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, Methodist Building, corner 11th-st. and Broadway, opens Aug. 1. Students can enter at any time. Send or call for a circular.
S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDING pupils are received by the Misses BUCKNALL at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 19.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Sing Sing, N. Y. (formerly Mr. Churchill's school,) Rev. J. BRECKENBRIDGE GIBSON, D. D., Rector. The third year will begin Sept. 19.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS institution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

PROF. AND MRS. C. P. HUBBARD'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen Sept. 21. Circulars sent on application.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 39th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Mamaroneck, on Monday, Sept. 4. Circulars can be procured at No. 4 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., N. Y.

OAK GROVE SEMINARY—FOR 12 boys only—reopens Sept. 9. Unrivaled success. High spacious grounds; home comforts. Address PRINCIPAL, P. O. Box 152, Orange, N. J.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—A boarding school for boys. For catalogues, apply to the Principal, Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
No. 333 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.
108TH YEAR BEGINS MONDAY, SEPT. 11.
Principals, { Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B. / B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.
Young men thoroughly fitted for college or business by a full corps of competent instructors. CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL AND PRIMARY DEPARTMENTS. FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH and DRAWING. Rooms light and airy.
No extra charges. Catalogues, containing full particulars, at the bookstores and school.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY,
NOS. 136, 138 AND 140 MONTAGUE-ST.
The Fall session of this English and French Day and Boarding School for young ladies, will open Sept. 18. For circulars apply at the Seminary, or address the subscriber at Buffalo, N. Y., till Sept. 1; after that at the Seminary. CHARLES E. WEST, LL.D.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y. Principal.

AMHERST COLLEGE.
The Fall term of this institution will begin on THURSDAY, Sept. 14, instead of Aug. 31, as announced in the last annual catalogue.
Candidates for admission will be examined on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, at 8 o'clock A. M., at Alumni Hall. W. A. STEARNS, President.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 167 Madison-av., corner 33d-st.
This day school will reopen Sept. 21. Thorough English course; daily instruction and practice in French and German; class of Belles-lettres; primary department; infant class.
MR. & MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

COLLEGE OF NEW-JERSEY.
The first session of the College year, 1871-72, will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13—not Sept. 6 as announced in the last catalogue.
JOHN T. DUFFIELD, Clerk of the Faculty.
PRINCETON, N. J.

HASTINGS INSTITUTE,
HASTINGS, ON HUDSON.
A Boarding School for twelve boys.
Opens Sept. 13. Terms, $400 per year.
O. WINTHROP STARR, Principal.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE,
Opposite Reservoir Park.
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 59 West 42d-st.,
Will reopen Sept. 28. Address as above.

MISS MARY Y. BEAN'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, at No. 110 West 42d-st., near Reservoir Park, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871.

EARNEST TEACHING.
Common sense management.
YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Reopens Sept. 14.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 208 Yonkers, N. Y.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y. $300 per year pays for board and tuition (no extras) in this well-known institution. Send for a catalogue. Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Pres. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

THE CHILTON HILL SCHOOL.
FOR BOYS.
ELIZABETH, N. J.,
Will be reopened Sept. 11.
J. YOUNG, A. M., Principal.

MISS HARRIS'
HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
White Plains, N. Y. Terms moderate.
School will reopen Sept. 18.

MISS OLSSEN'S
English and French School for misses and children, No. 280 4th-av., will reopen Sept. 20.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. A higher and more practical Course of Instruction will be given here than has ever been attempted elsewhere in this country. Re-opens Sept. 13. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, apply to
Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

MRS. C. B. CURTIS' DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies and children will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Rooms at Emmanuel Church, 57th-st., near Lexington-av. After Sept. 10 applications for admission may be made at the Vestry-room, from 10 to 12 A. M., or address by letter at No. 129 East 23d-st.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—WITH superior advantages for advanced and well-prepared students. Terms moderate. Next session opens Sept. 6. To secure admission, apply immediately. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

MRS. DOTY'S & MRS. TRIVETT'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Astoria, N. Y., will reopen the first MONDAY in October. An accomplished and intelligent French lady will dine with the family, when French will be exclusively spoken, thus offering conversational advantages in addition to the usual class exercise.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE.—Boarding and day-school for young gentlemen.—170th-st. and Kingsbridge road, N. Y. 17th year. The school will reopen Sept. 15. V. PREVOST, Prin'l, successor to Lespinasse & Prevost. Circulars at G. Lespinasse's, No. 25 Pine-st., or at Station M, N. Y.

MISS E. L. ROBERTS, BELLEVILLE, N. J., will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Sept. 4, 1871. For circulars, apply to Miss ROBERTS, or to LE BOUTILLIER BROS., No. 48 East 14th-st.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITT'S French and English Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 106 West 42d-st.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS OF a high order is the Newburgh Institute. For circulars, &c., address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Newburgh, N. Y.

MOUNT PLEASANT INSTITUTE.—Private classes for boys. Amherst, Mass. Established 1846. H. C. NASH, A. M., Principal.

MISS E. B. VAN NOSTRAND'S SCHOOL No. 78 Lexington-av., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS. E. A. HAMMEKEN'S BOARDing School for young ladies reopens Sept. 12. Address the Principal, Fairview, South Orange, N. J.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, New-York. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Institute, for both sexes, at Claverack, N. Y. Term opens Sept. 4. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Pres.

MISS BULKLEY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will be reopened Sept. 19.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 18, at No. 1,193 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Miss Emily Nelson, Pr.

LAW SCHOOLS.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
LAW SCHOOL.
INSTRUCTORS and SUBJECTS for 1871-72.
PROFESSORS.
EMORY WASHBURN, LL.D., Real Property and Constitutional Law.
NATHANIEL HOLMES, A. M., Evidence, Equity and Bailments.
C. C. LANGDELL, A. M., Contracts, Sales of Personal Property, Civil Procedure.
LECTURERS.
GEORGE T. BIGELOW, LL.D., (late Chief-Justice of Massachusetts,) Marine Insurance.
CHARLES S. BRADLEY, LL.D., (late Chief-Justice of Rhode Island,) Corporations.
NICHOLAS ST. JOHN GREEN, LL.B., Criminal Law and Torts.
JOHN LATHROP, LL.B. Shipping and Admiralty.
JOHN C. GRAY, JR., A.M., Conflict of Laws.
The academic year begins Sept. 28, 1871. Important changes have been made in the terms of admission, the course of study, the requisites for the degree, and the fees. For a circular containing full information, address JAMES W. HARRIS, Secretary, Cambridge, Mass.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The fourteenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4, 1871, and will continue until May 15, 1872. The full course of instruction is completed in two terms or in about twenty months. Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. Address, for catalogues or other information, at No. 37 Lafayette-place.
THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTING POSITIONS should apply now to American School Institute, No. 14 Bond-st. Demand for next session is now brisk.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1871.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of JAMES ROBINSON & CO. is dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. FREDERICK S. ROBINSON alone is authorized to settle the affairs of the firm and sign in liquidation.
JAMES E. ROBINSON,
FREDERICK S. ROBINSON,
CHARLES A. ROBINSON.

The undersigned will continue the business in his own name, and for his own account.
FREDERICK S. ROBINSON, No. 136 Pearl-st.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore subsisting between the subscribers under the names of JAS. W. TUCKER & CO., in Paris and TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO., in New-York, will be dissolved on the first day of September next by mutual consent. Mr. EBEN KIMBALL will continue to sign the firm names at New-York by procuration while in settlement.
JAS. W. TUCKER.
EDWARD R. ANDREWS.
PARIS and NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1871.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership to commence on the first day of September next, to do a General Domestic and Foreign Banking Business at New-York and Paris under the names of WALKER, ANDREWS & CO., at No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, and ANDREWS & CO., at No. 10 Place Vendome, Paris. Mr. EBEN KIMBALL will at New-York sign both names of the firm by procuration.
GEORGE WALKER,
EDWARD R. ANDREWS,
HENRY TURNBULL.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1871.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS.
Rue de Rivoli.
General reduction of prices.
GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS.
Seven hundred drawing-rooms and bedrooms,
Elegantly furnished, at from 3 francs.
GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS.
Breakfasts at 3 francs 50 centimes, wine included,
From 10 A. M. till 1 P. M.
GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS.
Dinners at 5 francs, wine included,
Daily, at 6 P. M.
GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS.
Reduction throughout.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW, Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
Europa....Sat., Sept. 2	Iowa....Wed., Aug. 30
India....Sat., Sept. 9	Ismailia....Wed., Sept. 6
Columbia....Sat., Sept. 16	Caledonia....Tues., Sept. 12
Anglia....Sat., Sept. 23	Dorian....Wed., Sept. 20

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

LAFAYETTE....ROUSSAN....Saturday, Sept. 9
ST. LAURENT....LEMARIE....Saturday, Sept. 23
VILLE DE PARIS....SURMONT....Saturday, Oct. 7
PEREIRE....DAURE....Saturday, Oct. 21

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin....$120 | Second Cabin....$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Russia, Wednesday, Aug. 30	Calabria, Sat'day, Sept. 2
Java, Wednesday, Sept. 6	Batavia, Sat'day, Sept. 9
Cuba, Wednesday, Sept. 13	Parthia, Sat'day, Sept. 16
Scotia, Wednesday, Sept. 20	Algeria, Saturday, Sept. 23
China, Wednesday, Sept. 27	Samaria, Tuesday, Sept. 26

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage.

Per Russia and Scotia.	By other Wednesday ships.
Cabin....$130, gold.	Cabin....$100, gold.
Second cabin....80, gold.	Second cabin....80, gold.

Return tickets, cabin....$220 and $250, gold.
Second cabin....150, gold.

By steamers carrying Steerage Passengers.

First cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency.
Return tickets....$150, gold.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL, NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD, 6,000 tons burden—3,000 horse-power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ATLANTIC....Sept. 9, 1 P. M.
OCEANIC....Sept. 23, 2 P. M.
BALTIC....Oct. 7, 11 A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage, prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK....Thursday, Aug. 31, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS....Saturday, Sept. 2, 4 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP....Thursday, Sept. 7, 12 M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 9, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.	Payable in Currency.
First cabin....$75	Steerage....$30
To London....80	To London....35
To Paris....90	To Paris....38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Aug. 30, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE....Sept. 6, at 11 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE, Jr., Sept. 8, at 12 M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Sept. 13, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS....Sept. 20, at 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH....Sept. 27, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY....Oct. 4, at 9½ A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

DENMARK, ANDREWS, Saturday, Sept. 2, at 7½ A. M.
SPAIN, GRACE, Saturday, Sept. 9, at 1 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

BALTIC LLOYD.

For STETTIN direct, touching at CHRISTIANSAND and COPENHAGEN to land passengers and mails.

The first-class iron steam-ship FRANKLIN, Capt. F. DREYER, will sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 2, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. To be followed by steamship HUMBOLDT, Capt. P. BARANDON, on SATURDAY, Sept. 30. Cabin passage, gold, $80. Steerage, gold, $30.

Freight for ST. PETERSBURG and other important ports of the Baltic received and through bills of lading signed. For freight or passage apply to WENDT & RAMMELSBERG, Agents, Office No. 40 Broadway.

STEAM TO LONDON.

Steam-ship PARAGUAY, 1 o'clock P. M., Aug. 30 1871, Pier No. 3 North River.

Rates of passage in currency: First cabin, $70; second cabin, $50; steerage, $30.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Aug. 29, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Aug. 31, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 187 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Sept. 2, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Sept. 2, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 23d of every month.

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM....Sept. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER....Oct. 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Gardens, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Aug. 30—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. A. G. JONES, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Capt. —, touching at Punta Arenas, Acajutla and San Jose de Guatemala, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Aug. 28.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco, Sept. 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman....Tuesday, Sept. 5
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Wed., Sept. 13
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken....Monday, Sept. 25
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,)..Wed., Oct. 4

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS....Aug. 31
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, Sept. 7
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS....Sept. 14

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, will sail from Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Sept. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FINANCIAL.

EIGHT PER CENT.

First Mortgage Bonds

MOBILE & MONTGOMERY

RAILROAD COMPANY.

Indorsed by State of Alabama.

PRINCIPALL AND INTEREST

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

After a careful examination, we confidently recommend these bonds, because—

1. They are a first mortgage upon a road already completed and in successful operation, with net earnings, well established for several years, at MUCH MORE THAN ENOUGH TO PAY THE INTEREST on all the bonds authorized to be issued.

2. The proceeds of these bonds will complete an extension of fifteen miles of heavy work from Tensas into the City of Mobile, DISPENSING WITH THE PRESENT STEAM-BOAT SERVICE, CURTAILING EXPENSE AND INCREASING EFFICIENCY OF THE ROAD.

3. The road is 182 miles long. Entire mortgage, $2,500,000, or a little over $13,000 PER MILE; COST OF ROAD OVER $30,000 PER MILE.

4. It connects MOBILE and MONTGOMERY, and is a link in the route from NEW-ORLEANS to NEW-YORK, and also between the GULF and LOUISVILLE, by the insured completion of the road from MONTGOMERY north to DECATUR, being built by the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, who thus display their estimate of the value of the route.

5. They are indorsed and guaranteed by the STATE OF ALABAMA, the value of whose indorsement has been recently tested and fully established.

6. Some of the most careful investors in ENGLAND and this country, after investigation, have bought these bonds for permanent investment, so that now only about $150,000 are on the market, which are for sale at present at 95 and ACCRUED INTEREST, by

SOUTTER & CO.,
NO. 53 WILLIAM-ST.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } **BANKERS,** { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.

Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.

Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.

Desirable investment securities for sale.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st. New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

NEWARK, SOMERSET & STRAITSVILLE R. R. CO. OF OHIO.

First Mortgage 7 Per Cent.
GOLD BONDS.

This Road is now in successful operation, connecting with the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Central Railroads, thereby giving an outlet to the vast Coal and Iron Mines belonging to the said Company. For sale at 90 and interest by

VERMILYE & CO., Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company 7 Per Cent.

GOLD BONDS.

Secured by a first mortgage on Road and by a first mortgage on a grant of one million one hundred and sixty thousand acres of the most valuable Lumber Lands in Michigan, free of tax. Coupon or registered. A first-class investment. For sale by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine-st., New-York.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE $300,000

JACKSON COUNTY, MISSOURI BONDS,

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF

EIGHT PER CENT.

Per annum, payable 1st of February and 1st of August.

TOTAL DEBT of the County, including these Bonds, is less than $375.000
Assessed valuation of property in 1870 was over....$16.000.000
Price 90 and accrued interest.

Further information furnished on application to W. P. CONVERSE & CO., NO. 54 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

WE OFFER FOR SALE $100,000

PHILADELPHIA AND READING R. R.

Seven per cent. consolidated First Mortgage Bonds, forty years to run, free of taxes.

WM. ALEXANDER SMITH & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO., No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage. WM. R. WEMPLE, 60 Liberty-st.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND Land Grant Bonds

OF THE

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,

WESTERN DIVISION.

These Bonds can now be had from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers of the United States, in denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100.

They have thirty (30) years to run, bearing Eight per Cent. (8 per cent.) Interest, payable on the 15th days of August and February in each year. The Principal and Interest are payable in *Gold*. The Principal in New-York; the Interest in New-York, London and Frankfort-on-Main, free of tax. They are Coupon Bonds, but can be registered or converted into Registered Bonds, and are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for the Company's land sales. The payment of the principal and interest is secured by a first and only mortgage on the Company's Lands, granted by the United States in 1866, lying on the line of this road, and amounting to 1,500,000 acres, the railway of the Western Division, extending from Marysville, Kansas, to a junction with Union Pacific Road at Fort Kearney, a distance of 170 miles, together with the Equipments appertaining, Franchises, Rights of Way and Personal Property.

The mortgage is made to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York, as Trustees.

The Bondholders are amply protected by the terms of the Mortgage Deed, which prohibits a sale of the Company's lands at less than four ($4) dollars per acre, and a release of the lien of this Mortgage upon any portion sold until the purchase-money is paid to the Trustees, who are authorized to apply the same to the payment of these Bonds, either by purchase or to the Sinking Fund, for their redemption at maturity. This will more than extinguish the debt and leave the railway and equipments free. The security for the payment of these Bonds is therefore beyond all contingency.

Holders of 5-20s, and especially those who do not desire to be paid off by the Treasury Department, can now exchange their Governments for these Bonds at a *good and substantial profit*.

The location of the line of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad is a commanding one, from the fact that it is a practical extension westwardly of the Hannibal and St. Joseph, the next Land Grant road after the Illinois Central. The St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad is fed at its eastern terminus (St. Joseph) by railway lines coming direct from Hannibal, St. Louis, Chicago, and local roads converging at St. Joseph. Its business is therefore secured. Its connection with the Union Pacific Road opens up the through middle route across the Continent, and is of national importance. This is reflected in the fact that the quantities of letters and telegrams which we have received during the few days the Bonds have been for sale, applying for these securities, indicate the quick response of the American people in support of internal improvements, while at the same time they make a good investment.

Price for the present, 97½ and accrued interest in currency.

Circulars, maps, pamphlets, documents, &c., furnished upon application.

Expressage relating to the Bonds free. Marketable Securities received in exchange.

We have been at great expense in the examination of this property and the bonds and mortgage, and are satisfied the investments in this Loan will not only be safe but profitable. We base our calculations on the fact that the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, on the Eastern Division, lately successfully placed by our firm at 97½, have advanced to 102 and accrued interest, making them rule at 106, or nearly ten per cent. advance.

Under all circumstances, we unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers,
NO. 11 WALL-ST.

FIRST-CLASS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING FROM

10 TO 12 PER CENT.,

FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.

CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.

CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY....$45,719,817
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY....892,000

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS, ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS.

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES, FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK AUCTIONEER, DEALER AND BROKER IN MUNICIPAL BONDS,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000.

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.
Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.
Empowered to Act as Financial Agent for States, Corporations, and Individuals.
To Act as Agents of Corporations in Issuing Registering, or Countersigning Certificates.
To Act as Trustees of Mortgages of Railroads and Other Corporations.
To Act as Trustees for Married Women, and May Take Charge of and Manage Their Separate Property.
The Company is a Legal Depository for Moneys Paid into Court.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

BANKING HOUSE OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co.

25 NASSAU ST.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

NEW-YORK CITY OR COUNTY STOCKS.—Holders of the above Securities, and wishing to dispose of them in sums of from $1,000 to $100,000, can do so by calling on or addressing A. S. JONES, No. 15 Wall-st., or Box No. 2,702 Post-office.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.

Also other safe and desirable securities. For sale by FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

$600,000

SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY 7 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Principal due 1st January, 1888, and coupons payable in New-York 1st January and 1st July.

These bonds are secured by mortgage in pursuance of a deed executed on the 1st of January, 1868, in which Henry Gourdin, H. P. Walker and James M. Calder are named trustees, being the only mortgage lien on the railway and rolling stock of the corporation, and are part of an issue made in conversion of sterling bonds amounting to £619,500 sterling, being the equivalent in United States currency to about $3,100,000, and less than $13,000 per mile, the length of railway being 243 miles.

The gross receipts of the Company for 1870 amounted to $1,468,340 53; operating expenses and renewals, $916,095 82, showing a profit of $552,244 71, or $335,244 71 in excess of its annual interest of 7 per cent. on $3,100,000 First Mortgage Bonds.

The South Carolina Railway is one of the earliest built railways in the United States; its affairs have ever been managed with care and and integrity, and the present condition of the property is that of complete restoration. We recommend to investors its Mortgage Bonds, with the assurance of their being a first class security.

The above described bonds are offered for sale by the undersigned at 87½ per cent.

JAMES ROBB, KING & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.
(Chartered by the Government of the United States.)
DEPOSITS OVER $3,000,000.
No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.

SIX PER CENT. interest commences first of every month, payable in January and July.

Four per cent. allowed from date of each deposit for full number of days, not less than thirty, on sums of $50 and upward withdrawn before January.

DEPOSIT CERTIFICATES, as safe as Registered Bonds, and promptly available anywhere in the United States, issued, payable on demand, with interest due.

Accounts strictly private and confidential.

Deposits payable on demand, with interest due.

Interest on accounts or certificates paid by check to depositors residing out of the City, if desired.

Send for Circular.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.

BOWERY, SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF CANAL-ST.

MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE SEPT. 1 WILL BEAR INTEREST FROM THAT DATE.

Interest computed from the first of each month, and is paid or credited on amount in Bank on Jan. 1 and July 1 of each year.

Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS until 7 P. M.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $9,510,236 14.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner 14th st.—Six per Cent. Interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from Sept. 1.

ASSETS, $2,501,073 02. SURPLUS, $200,272 95.

DIVIDENDS.

MONTCLAIR RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 25 Nassau-st.

THE COUPONS AND REGISTERED interest due Sept. 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid at the office of Messrs. LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, No. 10 Wall-st., on and after that date.

H. R. LOW, Treasurer.

THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 7, 1871.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a cash dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared on the preferred and common stock of this Company, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 59 Liberty-st., New-York City on the 4th day of September next, to holders who are registered as such, at the close of business hours on the 18th inst., at which time the transfer-books will be closed, and reopened for transfers on the 5th day of September next.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT,

BROADWAY AND GRAND-ST.,

Invite the attention of jobbers and wholesale buyers generally to their Fall stock, now opening.

Their line of

SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS,
LINENS, HOSIERY, WHITE GOODS,
UPHOLSTERY, CLOAKS, &c.,

are complete, and are offered at low prices.

SOLE AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE

Depres Kid Glove.

RIBBONS,

CORD EDGE AND GROS GRAIN,

ALL CHOICE COLORS AND WIDTHS. Also,

BLACKS,

AT INVITING PRICES.

EASTMAN, BIGELOW & DAYTON,
No. 361 Broadway.

CASH GOODS—CHEAP—PUT IT ON YOUR book. Hop bagging, burlaps, canvas, 20 to 42 inches; cloths, cassimeres, over-coating, plush for slippers, bag linings, pebble sheep-skins, fur robes, &c. No. 103 Chambers-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st., as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal express.
9:00 A. M., Saratoga special express.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago express, fast train, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express.
3:45 P. M., Saratoga special express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express. Sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Syracuse, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11:00 P. M., Utica and Troy Express, with through sleeping-cars.
2:00 P. M., Hudson Special train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 12:30, 4:15, and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7:00 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05, and 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 3:00, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10, and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
Sunday Way Trains.—8:30 A. M., and 4:00 P. M., Yonkers Special; 9:00 A. M., Poughkeepsie Special, makes no stop south of Yonkers.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1871.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

The only double track Railroad on Long Island.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing MONDAY, May 15, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand st. Ferries.

8:00 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, connection at Babylon, for Fire Island, and at Patchogue by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
9:00 A. M. Rockaway Excursion.*
10:00 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, connecting at Babylon for Fire Island, and from Patchogue by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Patchogue Accommodation.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6:30 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.

The 8:00 and 10:00 A. M.; and 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

For further particulars see time table.

*This train will commence running July 1, 1871.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:00 A. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor.
8:00 A. M.—Northport and Glen Cove.
10:30 A. M.—Hicksville Way Train.
3:30 P. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:30 P. M.—Northport and Glen Cove Express.
4:30 P. M.—Riverhead Express.
6:00 P. M.—Northport Way Train.

All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead.

Sunday Excursion Trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Hicksville, Huntington and Northport, leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

NEWPORT AND WICKFORD RAILROAD AND STEAM-BOAT CO.

Through trains connecting with this Road leave New-Haven Railroad Depot daily, (except Sundays,) at 8 A. M. and 12:15 P. M.

Drawing-room cars with 12:15 train.

Passengers by this route avoid the passage around Point Judith, and reach Newport in less than eight hours.

THEODORE WARREN, Agent.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—PAIR BROWN PONIES; 14 hands; well matched; kind in harness and saddle; perfectly gentle, free, pleasant drivers; also rockaway and harness. Apply at No. 270 South 1st-st., near 8th, Williamsburg.

FOR SALE—A GRAY HORSE, 7 YEARS OLD, sound and kind; can show 2:40; by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. To be seen at J. J. WHEELER'S, Prospect Park track.

FOR SALE—A BAY HORSE, SUITABLE FOR express or cart work; will make a good family horse; sound and kind; sold for want of use; price $450. Apply at No. 145 Perry-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE ESTABLISHMENT, complete; fine team bay carriage horses, young, sound and kind; barouche made by Wood Brothers; gilt harness, &c. Call at No. 549 Madison-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

IN 49TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs., in a strictly private family, the entire second floor, and part or all of the third floor, newly and handsomely furnished, with first-class board and attendance; private table if desired; references unexceptionable. Address Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board, in a first-class brown-stone house, No. 126 West 39th-st., opposite Jewish Synagogue, where a home of refinement will be found; table liberally provided; references of highest respectability exchanged.

NO. 122 WEST 12TH-ST., BETWEEN 6th and 7th avs.—Handsome suite of five rooms, second floor, with first-class board; also two large rooms third floor; location first-class.

NO. 47 WEST 22D-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., desirable rooms on second and third floors, en suite or single, with board, for gentlemen and wife; also rooms for single gentlemen; reference required.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Handsome furnished rooms, en suite or singly, for a party of gentlemen or family, with first-class board.

NO. 39 WEST 33D-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND FIFTH-AV.—Large pleasant rooms en suite, with first-class board and attendance; references exchanged.

HOBOKEN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE a handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom to let, with or without board; reference required. Address No. 114 River-terrace.

NO. 21 WEST 31ST-ST.—A SECOND floor, with or without private table; house and attendance first-class; references exchanged.

NO. 258 WEST 23D-ST.—FIRST-CLASS house, neighborhood and board; references exchanged.

NO. 11 EAST 18TH-ST.—PLEASANT rooms to let, with board.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED.—GENTLEMAN AND wife and three children, oldest six years, with servant; location between 23d and 55th sts., 3d and 7th avs.; board not to exceed $50 per week. Address W. A. H., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARD AT AMENIA SEMInary, Amenia, N. Y., until Sept. 25; Direct run by Harlem cars. Send for prospectus.
S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

FALL BOARD AT CORNWALL ON the Hudson. Address G. H. CARSWELL, Cornwall Landing, New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

ALBANY AND TROY.—DAY LINE.—Steamers C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, from Vestry-st. at 8:30 A. M.; 34th-st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson.

CONNECTING with evening trains on the New-York Central for the West, and on and after June 28, with the Albany and Susquehanna Road for Sharon Springs, ($4 from New-York,) and Binghamton, and by Rensselaer and Saratoga Road for Saratoga Springs, ($3 50 from New-York.) At Hudson for Lebanon Springs, all rail. To Troy by steam-boat SCHUYLER.

CAMP-MEETING AT GLEN COVE—Commencing on TUESDAY, Aug. 29, 1871, and continuing over Sunday.—The steamers ARROWSMITH and SEAWANHAKA will leave Pier No. 24 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, every day, as follows: ARROWSMITH, at 9 A. M.; SEAWANHAKA, at 4 P. M., touching at 37th-st., and landing passengers on the camp-grounds. Returning, the ARROWSMITH will leave the camp-ground every afternoon at 3:30, and the SEAWANHAKA every morning at 7 o'clock. Fare only 35 cents.

CONEY ISLAND NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINE.—NORTH RIVER LINE. Steamer NORWALK leaves regularly every day, West 10th-st. at 9:25, 12:25 and 3:25; Pier No. 36, North Moore-st., at 9:40, 12:40 and 3:40; Pier No. 4 North River at 10, 1 and 4.

EAST RIVER LINE.

Steamer NAUSHON leaves 8th-st. at 8:20, 11:20 and 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40 and 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3.

FOR CATSKILL.—THE STEAM-BOATS SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL will resume their regular trips to Catskill on FRIDAY, Aug. 25, making all the intermediate landings, leaving Pier No. 43, foot of Spring-st., daily at 5 P. M., arriving at Catskill at an early hour, making connections with all stages for the Mountain House and points west.

SATURDAYS the SUNNYSIDE at 2 P. M., THOMAS POWELL at 2:30 P. M.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Franklin-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 24th. 9:00 A. M.	Thursday, 24th...1:30 P. M.
Friday, 25th....10:00 A. M.	Friday, 25th....2:30 P. M.
Saturday, 26th...12:30 P. M.	Saturday, 26th...4:30 P. M.
Sunday, 27th....11:00 A. M.	Sunday, 27th....5:30 P. M.
Monday, 28th....3:00 P. M.	Monday, 28th....6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 29th....3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 29th....6:45 A. M.

THE STEAMER HELEN WILL RUN in connection with the SEA BIRD, from foot of Franklin-st., for same landings, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 12th....3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 12th...6:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 15th....7:30 A. M.	Monday, 14th....3:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 16th, 7:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 15th....3:30 P. M.
Thursday, 17th...8:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 16th, 3:30 P. M.
Friday, 18th....8:00 A. M.	Thursday, 17th...3:00 P. M.
Saturday, 19th...3:30 P. M.	Friday, 18th....3:30 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO LEWES AND THE DELAWARE BREAK-WATER.—The splendid sea-going steamers EASTERN QUEEN and HAVANA will leave for the above places daily, at 5 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 21 North River, affording a splendid opportunity for enjoying a short sea trip, with fine fishing and bathing. Excursion tickets for the trip, good for one week, $5.

THE MARY POWELL FROM VESTRY-ST., at 3:30 P. M. daily, making usual landings. Returning leave Rondout, 5:30 A. M.; Poughkeepsie, 6:30; Milton, 6:45; Newburg, 7:30; Cornwall, 7:45; West Point, 8:05; Cozzens, 8:15; arriving in New-York at 10:45.

ALBANY AND TROY—FARE 50 CENTS.—Regular EVENING LINE at 6 o'clock. Steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT, from Pier No. 39 North River, (Vestry-st.,) daily. Through tickets for the West and North at above reduced rate. Sunday evening, fare $2.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time, no dust, half railroad fare. The steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45 and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75c.; excursion tickets, $1 25.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZZENS', Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus, the steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The new and beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves the foot of Market-st. every afternoon at 3:30 and 37th-st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning leaves Stamford at 7 o'clock and Greenwich at 7:35 A. M.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catherine-slip at 12 noon and 12 midnight, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road

HELP WANTED.

OUT-DOOR WORK.—OBTAINING SUBscriptions to *The Aldine* is a pleasant and remunerative Summer occupation. The work itself insures a respectful reception, and it is only intrusted to educated and respectable persons to canvass. Send twenty-five cents for a sample copy and full information to JAMES SUTTON & CO., Publishers, No. 23 Liberty-st., New-York.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-AV., are wanted for the best situations, cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, house-workers, &c., Irish, English, Scotch, German, American and others; both City and country.

WANTED—A CANVASSER TO SOLICIT orders for stationery and printing for an old established house; one capable of influencing a large trade can make an advantageous arrangement. Address X., Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT COOK AND laundress in a small family consisting of three adults. One thoroughly competent and with good references may apply at No. 214 East 16th-st.

WANTED—IN AN IRON-STORE, A YOUNG man about seventeen years of age, well educated, and who resides in the City. Address, in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 2,059 Post-office.

WANTED—RETAIL DRY-GOODS SALESmen by JOURNEAY & BURNHAM, Nos. 126 and 128 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing Works, Nos. 134 and 136 E. 18th-st. Marble and Marbleized Mantles. Tiling, Marble Counters, Monuments and Grave-Stones, at prices that defy competition.

S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE-WORKS, No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av; marble and marbleized mantels, head-stones, new designs, cheapest in City.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

JAS. FISK, Jr....Proprietor
LEWIS BAKER AND JOHN F. COLE....Lessees
THOS. E. MORRIS....Business Manager

Will open for a REGULAR DRAMATIC SEASON, On SATURDAY, Sept. 2, 1871, with the very eminent artists,

MR. AND MRS. BANDMANN.

Also, the popular comedian,

MR. MARK SMITH,

Assisted by a powerful company.

Mr. and Mrs. Bandmann will make their entree in the great play of

NARCISSE,

specially rewritten for them by Tom Taylor.

Narcisse....Mr. BANDMANN
Doris Quinault....Mrs. BANDMANN

As played by them for over three months at the Lyceum Theatre, London.

Assisted by Misses Henrietta Osborne, Edith Challis, Lena Thurber, Messrs. E. F. Thorne, Harry Eytinge, C. T. Parsloe, T. J. Hind, W. H. Pope, Brutone and others.

To be followed by the original comedietta of

THE HAPPY PAIR.
MR. AND MRS. BANDMANN.

On MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 4, will be produced, for the first time, a new drama, by T. C. De Leon, called

JASPER,

from Charles Dickens' fragmentary novel of THE MYSTERY OF EDWIN DROOD, in which Mr. and Mrs. Bandmann, Mark Smith and the company will appear.

New music, new scenery and appointments.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LOTTA.

LAST NIGHTS
of the brilliant young comedienne,
LOTTA,
as
LITTLE NELL
and the
MARCHIONESS.

WITH THE SAME STRONG DISTRIBUTION OF THE CAST.

LITTLE NELL MATINEE on SATURDAY at 1½.

Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre; also, at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
LAST WEEK OF MISS ADA HARLAND.
LAST WEEK of F. G. Maeder's new drama of
LOLA, LOLA, LOLA.
MATINEE TODAY at 2 P. M.
LOST IN LONDON AND FARCE.
ON EXHIBITION FROM 8 A. M. TO 8 P. M.,
MAJ. LANG, THE BERMUDA GIANT.
Aged 18 years, 8 feet 1½ inches high, and still growing.

THE

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL GAMES

OF THE
NEW-YORK
CALEDONIAN CLUB
will be held at
JONES' WOOD,
ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 7, 1871.
JAMES FLEMING,
THE GREAT SCOTTISH ATHLETE,

and other prominent competitors from Sister Societies throughout the United States and Canada will take part in the Games.

ROBERTSON'S AND WALLACE'S BRASS AND STRING BANDS AND THE PIPERS OF THE CLUB will furnish music for the occasion.

DANCING MUSIC TILL 9 O'CLOCK.
TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS.
JOHN WATT, Chief.
JAMES A. CRAIG, Third Chieftain.

THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR ALL BRANCHES OF MUSIC,
(Decker Brothers' Building,)
No. 33 Union-square, near 16th-st.

$550,000 IN 721 CASH GIFTS.

Grand Gift Concert, Louisville, Ky., Oct. 31, 1871.

By authority Ky. Legislature, in aid Pub. Library, Ky. Principal Gift $100,000, 720 Gifts from $50,000 to $100. Whole tickets, $10; half tickets, $5; quarter do., $2 50. R. T. Durrett, Pres. Pub. Lib., Ky.; Citizens' Bk. Tr. C. R. Peters, Manager, 120 Main-st., Louisville, Ky. Tickets and information at No. 8 Astor House, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; a good family baker, and understands pastry and all other things required in a private family; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days at 209 East 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL BETWEEN sixteen and seventeen, a situation to take care of children or wait on a lady; a home preferable to wages; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 1,407 3d-av., between 79th and 80th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress; four years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 311 7th-av., in the fancy-store, between 27th and 28th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG English woman as first-class cook; is an excellent baker; understands all kinds of desserts extant; references furnished; will not wash. Call at No. 328 West 15th-st.

SERVANTS.

Employers promptly suited with capable, well-recommended Protestant and Catholic servants, City or country, at ODELL'S, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway. Established 1852.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as cook, and would assist in the washing; is a good cook and baker; understands the care of milk and butter; good testimonials, City or country. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, fine muslins, &c.; has the best City references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 340 4th-av.

AT BEDELL'S LARGE AND SPACIOUS rooms, No. 340 4th-av., may be found a good supply of first-class servants of every description, both Protestant and Catholic, suitable for gentlemen's families returning from the country.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS MIDDLE-aged woman, a situation as cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 391 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as cook; one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 107 East 16th-st.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-AV., can be found some very good servants for the City and country, as cooks, chamber-maids, waitresses, laundresses, nurses, &c., both Protestant and Catholic.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; has the best of reference. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, gentlemen's washing to do at her home; is a good washer and ironer, and has good City reference. Call or address Mrs. MITCHELL, No. 149 West 4th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COMPEtent young girl, a situation as chamber-maid and to assist in waiting. Apply at present employer's, No. 30 West 14th st.

FAMILIES IN CITY OR COUNTRY wanting first-class help of all nationalities, can be suited immediately at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE Protestant single young man, a situation as coachman in a private family; has the best of City reference; none but first-class families need apply; can be seen with his present employer. Address or call for two days at No. 143 West 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant single young man, as coachman in a private family, with the very best of City references given; also can be seen with his present employer. Call or address No. 8 East 31st-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable Protestant single young man, as coachman in a private family, with the very best of City references given; also can be seen with his present employer. Call or address No. 8 East 31st-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a temperate, respectable man, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; is willing to make himself generally useful. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class colored coachman, who thoroughly understands his business, and has unexceptionable City references, which will bear strict investigation. Call or address No. 216 West 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A TEMPERATE, RESPECTable young Scotchman, lately landed, a situation at moderate wages, where he can make himself generally useful; can drive, care horses, milk, do plain gardening, &c. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant single young man, a situation as coachman in a private family; best City reference; none but first-class families need apply; can be seen at present employer's. Address or call for two days at No. 143 West 38th-st.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant man, lately landed, who thoroughly understands his business; has good recommendations from the old country; wages moderate. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CITY OR COUNTRY—AN ENGLISHMAN who can milk, understands the care of horses, and can work in a garden or act as waiterman, desires a situation; good references. Apply at Putnam Hall, No. 87 3d-av., corner 12th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as coachman or groom; good reference from his last employer. Address D. P., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single young man; thoroughly understands his duties in every respect, and has first-class City references. Call or address No. 46 East 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant man as coachman and groom, with three years' reference from his last place. Call or address No. 107 West 37th-st., for two days.

EXCELLENT SITUATIONS NOW ready in families, &c., for cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, waitresses, house-workers, green girls, &c. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GERMAN, A SITuation as coachman in the country; is a careful driver; understands gardening; best reference. Address J. S., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

THIRD WEEK OF THE MOST SUCCESSFUL ENGAGEMENT ON RECORD.
MISS LYDIA THOMPSON
and
HER NEW COMPANY.

Continuously turning away large numbers by the nightly announcement at 8 o'clock of

STANDING ROOM ONLY.

Notwithstanding its unprecedented success,

BLUE BEARD,

with its MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, GORGEOUS COSTUMES and CAPTIVATING MUSIC, will speedily be withdrawn for the purpose of presenting Offenbach's sparkling opera bouffe (rewritten and expressly arranged for Miss Thompson and company) of the

PRINCESS OF TREBIZONDE.

EVENING PERFORMANCE, open at 7½; over at 10½.

SATURDAY MATINEE, open at 1, begins at 2, over at 4 o'clock. Seats may be secured six days in advance.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

The season will be inaugurated
THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 31,
With the production of
G. L. FOX'S
Celebrated and world-renowned
Spectacular Pantomime, entitled
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
With unparalleled splendor,
And a full and talented corps of
Italian, Egyptian, Russian, German, French, English and American artists.

Full particulars in Wednesday and Thursday's papers.

Box-office for the sale of secured seats will open MONDAY, Aug. 28, at 8 A. M.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

The third season of comedy at this elegant theatre will begin on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 5, with the production of an original new drama by Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY, in five acts, and entitled

DIVORCE,

in which the brilliant new company will appear. The box-office will open SATURDAY MORNING, Sept. 2, at 8 o'clock, when seats may be secured.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

SECOND WEEK OF
JOSEPH K. EMMET
and Gayler's successful drama of
FRITZ, OUR COUSIN GERMAN.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
Seats secured six days in advance.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, the oldest and best music school in the country,

REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 4, 1871,

for private and class instruction in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music, Harmony and Composition, and the modern Languages.

THE OFFICES WILL BE OPEN for the reception and classification of pupils on and after

MONDAY, AUG. 28.

ALL APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION and inquiries relating to the school, must be made at the

GENERAL CONSERVATORY OFFICES, No. 820 BROADWAY, near 12th-st., over the music-store.

(The branch at No. 82 5th-av., will remove up town.)

BROOKLYN BRANCH,
NOS. 102, 104 and 106 COURT-ST., NEAR STATE.

NEW-YORK STATE FAIR,

TO BE HELD AT
ALBANY, OCT. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 1871.

LAST DAY FOR ENTRIES, SEPT. 2.

The thirty-first Annual CATTLE SHOW and FAIR of the New-York State Agricultural Society will be held at Albany, Oct. 2 to 6, 1871.

THE PREMIUMS are open to all comers, residents of New-York, or non-residents, on equal terms.

ALL ENTRIES, except of fruits and flowers, must be made on or before SATURDAY, the 2d day of September.

The usual FREE TRANSPORTATION of property for exhibition is conceded by all the principal railroad and steam-boat companies within the State, and free one way by the Boston and Albany Railroad for New-England exhibitors.

For PREMIUM LISTS and all other information address NEW-YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, Albany, New-York.

REMOVAL OF THE OFFICE OF DODWORTH'S Band to the music-store of S. T. Gordon, No. 706 Broadway, New-York.

HARVEY B. DODWORTH.

Mr. DODWORTH respectfully offers his services to those who desire instruction on the cornet or other brass instruments. No. 706 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS,

Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES,

Offer their SUPERIOR INSTRUMENTS for CASH, or on INSTALLMENTS of TWELVE MONTHLY PAYMENTS. Catalogues sent by mail. Ware-rooms No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

A BEAUTIFUL PIANO—ONLY $100; Steinway Piano, seven octave, carved legs, every improvement. Great sacrifice for cash.

J. BIDDLE, No. 18 Amity-st., near Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1871.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—Sir: Notice is hereby given that at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of Homer A. Nelson;

A Controller, in the place of Asher P. Nichols;

A Treasurer, in the place of Wheeler H. Bristol;

An Attorney-General, in the place of Marshall B. Champlain;

A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van Rensselaer Richmond;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of George W. Chapman;

An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of David B. McNeil.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, in the place of Josiah Sutherland, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Senator for the Fourth Senate District, comprising the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Also, a Senator for the Fifth Senate District, comprising the Eighth, Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Also, a Senator for the Sixth Senate District, comprising the Tenth, Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Also, a Senator for the Seventh Senate District, comprising the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Also, a Senator for the Eighth Senate District, comprising the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards of the City and County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS.—Also, to be elected for said County:

Twenty-one Members of Assembly;

Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of Samuel Jones and James C. Spencer;

A Judge in the Court of Common Pleas, in the place of Charles P. Daly;

A Judge of the Marine Court, in the place of Henry Alker;

A Register, in the place of Michael Connolly;

Two Inspectors of Election for each Election District, in the place of the present Inspectors of Election;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

The attention of Town and City Election Boards, Inspectors of Election, and County Canvassers, is directed to Chapter 712, of the Laws of 1871, herewith printed, as to the supply of ballot-boxes, form of ballots, and manner of canvassing votes, to wit:

CHAPTER 712.

AN ACT in relation to the election of Representatives in Congress, Senators, and Members of Assembly.

Passed April 25, 1871; three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. At each annual or special election at which a Representative in Congress, Senator or Member of Assembly is hereafter to be elected, the inspectors in the several election districts in this State shall provide and keep a separate box in which all ballots for Representatives in Congress, to be indorsed "Congress," shall be deposited; also, a separate box in which all ballots for Senator, to be indorsed "Senate," shall be deposited; and also a separate box in which all ballots for Member of Assembly, to be indorsed "Assembly," shall be deposited, and the ballots deposited in said several boxes shall be estimated and canvassed in the order named above, respectively, and immediately following the estimate and canvass of the ballots indorsed "State."

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

Respectfully yours, &c.,
H. A. NELSON, Secretary of State.

You are, without delay, to deliver a copy of the above notice to the Board of Supervisors and to each Supervisor in your county; and also to cause a copy of said notice to be published in such public newspapers printed in your county, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and County of New-York, once in each week, until the election.

Vide Chapter 480, Laws of 1860.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NEW COURT-HOUSE,
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
August 1, 1871.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the Election Notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State. MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

☞ Publishers of newspapers will not insert this advertisement unless especially authorized so to do. See Chapter 480, Laws of 1860.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN Sheriff.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 51,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

H. HENDERSON'S

FAMILY LIQUOR-CASES.

Each Case containing one bottle of

OLD PALE BRANDY,	HOLLAND GIN,
OLD RYE WHISKY,	OLD PALE SHERRY,
FINE OLD PORT,	OLD BOURBON.

Guaranteed pure and of the very best quality.

PRICE SEVEN DOLLARS.

Sent by Express C. O. D., or Post-office order.

H. HENDERSON, No. 15 Broad-st., New-York.

THE TRUNK MYSTERY.

All Efforts to Trace the Terrible Crime Prove Unavailing.

The Driver of the Coupe Found, but He Can Give no Clue.

The Police Baffled—Inexcusable Neglect of the Keeper of the Morgue—Positive Proof of Death from Malpractice—A Slight Clue to a Missing Blonde.

When the TIMES went to press yesterday morning, there was a sanguine hope at Police Head-quarters that the mystery surrounding the dead body of a woman found in a trunk at the Thirtieth-street Depot of the Hudson River Railroad was about to be solved. At 2 o'clock in the morning Inspector WALLING sat in his office, waiting for the boy, ALEX. PARKS, to identify the truckman TRAPP, who had been brought to head-quarters by order of Inspector WALLING, on suspicion that he might know something of the matter. But this hope was destroyed when PARKS arrived with Sergt. JAMES, as he was positive that TRAPP was not the man he had assisted in carrying the trunk into the baggage-room, and thus corroborated the assertions of that indignant German which have been published. In order, however, that no chance might be neglected, Inspector WALLING sent the boy with Patrolmen CARNOCHAN and FREEMAN, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, to see the truck of TRAPP, which then stood in Rivington-street, near the Bowery. They were gone for an hour, and when they returned, at 3 o'clock in the morning, it was found that PARKS had declared that it was not the truck that had carried the trunk, and having been taken by the officers to see the only carman known to the Police of the name of TRIPP, who lives in Delancey-street, he declared that this man was also not the one in the affair. When they returned, Inspector WALLING at once permitted TRAPP to return to his home, and the worthy German, who had been robbed of some hours of sleep, as he supposed, merely by a search for some missing baggage, left head-quarters uttering hearty maledictions upon the entire Police Department.

Inspector WALLING felt the ground slipping from under him. He knew that with the morning the difficulties of his task would be immeasurably increased by the warning which the murderers would get by the publication of the discovery of the body in the newspapers, and that his chief hope was in securing them before daylight. He therefore remained at his post during the entire night, directing the movements of the Police in various parts of the City by telegraph, and following zealously every plausible suggestion of his long experience in Police work. But fearing, as the event proved, that all this labor would prove fruitless, he also sent out a general telegraphic order about 4 o'clock to all the precincts to make a thorough inspection of all the trucks standing in the streets and see if they could find one of small size, painted red, with three slats on each side, and having on it the name of TRIPP, or TRIPPER, or TRAPP. Also, to make inquiries at all livery-stables of a small woman, plainly dressed, who had hired a one-horse coupé about 2 o'clock to go to the Hudson River Railroad Depot. This order produced, as to the truck, no other result than information concerning the truck of TRAPP, which had already been exhausted. But as to the coupé there was information that raised the hopes of the Inspector at once. The coupé and the man who drove it were found and the Inspector sent for him. But when he came the man had nothing to tell that was of use in the investigation. About 2 o'clock he was seated on the box of his coupé in the stable where it belonged, in Twenty-third-street, near Third-avenue, and was just about to go to his dinner when a woman entered and wanted to be taken to the Hudson River Railroad. He charged her $1 50, but as she refused to pay that amount on the plea that she had but little money, he agreed to and did take her to the depot for $1. It was certainly the same woman, as the driver remembered that the boy PARKS had opened the door of the coupé at the depot. But the driver could give no description of the woman, as he had not noticed her at all, but had, as PARKS had said, when she handed him up the dollar, driven away immediately. As she had gone to the stable for the vehicle, the fact, of course, destroyed the hope that the finding of the coupé would lead to the discovery of the house from which the woman had been taken. The only use of this information was that it showed from what point the woman had started in the coupé, but even this did not in the least narrow the field of inquiry, as she might have walked from a remote part of the City. Indeed, with every step in the investigation, this field had widened instead of contracting. Inspector WALLING had at first believed that the murderers might be found through the truckman, but it has been shown how this belief was shattered by an investigation lasting through the night, which resulted in proving that there is but one licensed truckman in New-York of the name of TRIPP, and he bears no resemblance to the man described by the boy, nor does his truck in any way resemble that which carried the trunk. This fact put the case as to the truck entirely outside the Police records, and combined with the circumstance that the coupé was taken at the stable, carried it even beyond the limits of the City. It being almost certain that there is no such licensed truck in the City as that described by PARKS, and it being entirely certain that no unlicensed public vehicle can ply the streets even for a single day, was nearly convincing to the Police that the truck had come with its horrible load from Brooklyn, Jersey City, or some other point outside New-York. While this possibility was acted on, Inspector WALLING did not cease to consider the other possibility that notwithstanding these facts the trunk might have been taken from the den of a New-York abortionist and on a vehicle which belongs in the City.

While these efforts were being made to discover the murderer, a neglect of the authorities at Bellevue Hospital which was as singular as in such a case it was criminal, was depriving the Police of the invaluable help they would have from the identification of the remains. These had been removed about 8 o'clock Saturday evening, as before published, from the depot to the Morgue, and it does not appear that any measures were adopted to preserve them. It is at least certain that when seen by the writer at the depot at 5½ o'clock, Saturday afternoon, that although decomposition had commenced in some parts of the body, the face was untouched by decay, and no one who had ever seen the victim in life would have had the least difficulty in recognizing her. It is equally certain that as early as 9 o'clock yesterday morning decomposition had been so rapid that the beautiful features were lost in a mass of corruption, and not even one who had known her during her entire life would have found in that horrible black swollen mass the least trace of the lovely woman who had doubtless been the pride and delight of some home. The decomposition had been so rapid that when Dr. CUSHMAN, Deputy Coroner, reached the dead-house of Bellevue Hospital, at 11 o'clock, to make the post-mortem examination, he found the task one of the most repulsive he had ever undertaken. He proceeded, however, to make a thorough examination of the remains, with the result of discovering that death had probably occurred three days before and that the heart, lungs, brain, and other organs were in a healthy condition, but on opening the abdominal cavity he found a large amount of fluid and unmistakable evidences of peritonitis. Unequivocal evidences of abortion were apparent. After concluding his examination, Dr. CUSHMAN was prepared to testify that in his opinion death was caused by acute peritonitis, the result of an abortion. After the post-mortem the body was placed in a common pine coffin and left in the dead-house, where it will remain until Tuesday morning, when it will be buried in Potter's Field, as there is now no chance that it can be identified from the body itself, and the only hope of ever learning who this "one more unfortunate" is, is in discovering who foully murdered her in some one of the many abortion dens which disgrace New-York, and which the TIMES has just exposed as "The Evil of the Age."

There were of course many rumors current yesterday as to the identity of the murdered woman, but generally they were found to be the product of fruitful imagination. There was floating about Bellevue a story that she had been recognized as an actress, which had no better foundation than that some one supposed she must have been, because she had been "a beautiful blonde." There were also some suspicious circumstances which might have some connection with the case called to the attention of Inspector WALLING. The only one that was even probably of any value was an incident which Dr. SHINE called to relate. He stated that on Friday week he happened to be in the office of Dr. NAGLE, Deputy Register of Vital Statistics, when a lady, handsomely dressed in black and about 45 years of age, entered and first made an inquiry as to whether there was any doctor at No. 54 Oak-street. In the conversation which ensued it was divulged that this lady, who did not give her name, had come to the City some days before, from Canada, with a young widow, not more than 21 years of age, who was a very beautiful blonde, and whose business in the City was to seek surgical relief from a large tumor in the stomach. This young lady, it was said, had disappeared from the house in Bond-street, where, with the other, she was stopping, and as she had the address of some doctor in Oak-street, the elderly lady wished to know if anything was known concerning him. It has since been ascertained that there is no such person in Oak-street; but at the time Dr. NAGLE told her that he could give her no information on this point, but that if the young lady had died in the City he could ascertain the fact by searching the records, and that if she would return on Monday he would have the information for her. The inquirer then furnished Dr. NAGLE with the name of the missing person, and went out. In the hall she said to Dr. SHINE, who had followed: "What did he mean by saying that if she was dead he could tell me?" Dr. SHINE answered that all deaths must be recorded in that office before the burials can take place. The lady then said, "Can't any one die in New-York without its being known here?" Dr. SHINE assured her that such was the fact, and she exclaimed, "That is very strange; we have nothing like that in my country." She then passed down stairs and out of the mind of Dr. SHINE until the publication of the discovery of the body recalled the incident to his memory. Dr. NAGLE, however, could not be found yesterday, as he was absent from the City, and this problem of the case could not be fully solved.

In its general results the day was barren except that the post mortem had made it positive that a murder had been committed. Capt. CAFFREY, with his Dectectives BRICE and MCCONNELL, had been hard at work all day without any better success than encountering a rumor that a woman, said to be an abortionist, had a daughter answering the description of the dead woman. Inspector WALLING had worked more persistently and to better purpose, but he had met with no more encouragement in results. As has been shown, he was baffled at every turn, and he had nothing but a lock of the long, silken, golden hair cut from the head of the victim to help him establish her identity and thus enable him to trace her from her home to the den where she was done to death. He had endeavored in the morning to get a photograph of the deceased, and had sent an artist to take it, but the body was too much decomposed, and the purpose was abandoned. The Inspector, however, had theories in abundance offered to him by the amateur detectives who are sure to press forward on such occasions with their crude ideas. One such, who was very drunk, reeled in to say he knew an undertaker in Jersey City capable of doing such a thing, and asked that he might be watched. Turning a careless ear to such stories, WALLING turned over the facts again and again, but yet saw no way to reach that truckman or that woman. These facts had been revised by subsequent investigation in two points only. The woman was young instead of elderly, and she arrived before instead of after the truck, because PARKS remembered she had asked him to look out for TRIPP'S truck, and had just then pointed to it coming down Thirtieth-street. From this fact a surmise was drawn that PARKS may thus have obtained the impression that the name of TRIPP was on the truck, when in fact there may have been none at all or some other. This is one of several possibilities of the case upon which the Inspector is yet working, and from which he hopes to obtain something definite today. Failing in all these, the case must be laid away with the hundreds of impenetrable murder mysteries which have preceded it. On one point only had a positive conclusion been reached. Every one competent to form an opinion was of the belief that the deed had been done by a woman and a burglar. Nobody but a woman and a midwife would have left the corpse in such a condition, and no man would have trusted a woman to dispose of the body of his victim. These were merely surmises deduced from known facts, but with these and with the meagre results which have been stated, Inspector WALLING was forced for the time to be content.

AUSTRALIA.

Population and Financial Position of New-Zealand.

The following are returns of population of the several provinces of New-Zealand as shown by the census taken this present year: Auckland, 62,335; Taranaki, 4,480; Hawke's Bay, 6,059; Wellington, 23,982; Marlborough, 5,235 Nelson, 22,438; Westland, 15,357; Canterbury, 46,801; Otago, 60,578; Southland, 8,769, and Chatham Islands, 133. Total, 256,167, of which 150,211 are males, and 105,956 females. The population in 1867, the date of the last census, was 218,668, so that the gain per cent. in four years has been 17.14. It will be seen that there is a difference of near fifty per cent. between the male and female population, which the colonial authorities endeavor to counterbalance by offering free passages in Great Britain to all single young women of good character. The satisfactory financial condition of the colony is evidenced by the receipts and expenditures for the quarter ending 31st March last, the receipts being £850,686 19s. 4d., and the expenditures £563,236 18s. 6d. In reading over the list of imports for the Province of Auckland for the six months ending 30th June last, we find it includes 4,495 tons of flour, principally from South Australia and Tasmania.

Judge Shandley's New Court-Room.

The progressing alterations in the building recently leased on the north-west corner of Waverley-place and Macdougal-street, to be used as the temporary quarters for the civil and Police Courts now over the Jefferson Market, are quite elaborate. The spacious parlors on the main floor, the extension and again an addition to this latter are to be used collectively as one Court-room. Another large Court-room will be on the floor above. The stable will be suitably altered for a jail. The cost of all these changes is not yet publicly known. The lease is drawn so that the City will have to leave the building in as good repair as it was before the alterations were commenced. It is rumored that the agent of the property (a part of the estate of HIRAM ANDERSON, deceased) sees the alterations in the light not simply of "change," but also of "damage," and will, when the lease expires on the 1st of May, 1873, expect some compensation for the "improvements," besides the $6,500 per annum rent for the premises.

Attempt at Suicide.

Saturday night JAMES WILSON, twenty-six years of age, who lived in One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, near Third-avenue, attempted to commit suicide on board one of the Brooklyn ferry-boats, by cutting his throat with a surgeon's knife, but inflicted only a slight wound. After being taken to the Second Precinct Station-house he took a quantity of belladonna, but without serious results. Yesterday he was arraigned before Justice SHANDLEY, at the Tombs Police Court, and was committed to the care of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

The Cosmopolitan Conference and the Cholera.

Yesterday afternoon, at the regular weekly meeting of the Cosmopolitan Conference, the platform of the St. Louis Labor Reform Convention was discussed, Mr. IRA B. DAVIS being the opening speaker. A Mr. JAMES B. HODSKIN, after speaking for some time on the labor question, adverted to the subject of the cholera, which he introduced by saying was fifty thousand times more important than all the labor questions in the world. He said it stood to reason that our City was going to be visited by the cholera. If it did not come from Asia, it would come from the streets. The condition of the streets was terrible. He had lately taken occasion to inspect them, and found that the streets running along both the East and North Rivers are perfect pest-holes, while streams of poisons percolate through our markets, and in the vicinity of thickly-populated districts. The pestilence was already there, and it was not a question of pestilence coming. He urged the conference to appoint a committee to communicate with the authorities and demand that something should be done to avert the epidemic. At the close of the Conference a special meeting was held to take action on Mr. HODSKIN'S suggestion. Mr. BENNY was chairman, and a committee of nine, including Mr. HODSKIN, was appointed to urge the authorities to take action in the matter.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Sir Walter Scott, the Christian Man of Letters—Discourse by Rev. Charles F. Lee, Pastor of the Fifth Universalist Church.

Rev. CHARLES F. LEE, pastor of the Fifth Universalist Church, preached yesterday morning at Chickering Hall, No. 11 East Fourteenth-street, on "Sir Walter Scott, the Christian Man of Letters," selecting his text from the tenth chapter of Proverbs and seventeenth verse: "The memory of the just is blessed." The reverend gentleman remarked that the 15th of August in the same year witnessed the birth of two of the most remarkable men of the past century—NAPOLEON I. and Sir WALTER SCOTT. The history of the one was more pregnant with great and important events to the nations of Europe, but his fame was built on deeds of warfare and bloodshed, and is now forgotten in the calamities which it occasioned, while that of the other, though less marked with brilliant incidents, is handed down to posterity with veneration and love. Glancing rapidly at the life of Sir WALTER SCOTT, Mr. LEE portrayed its various features, which are matters of literary history, dwelling with particular minuteness on those wonderful creations of fancy which gained for him the title of the "Great Unknown." Born of respectable and virtuous parents, SCOTT was early indoctrinated in the saving principles of Christianity, and in these great pecuniary disasters which subsequently befell him, he displayed the noblest traits of his character. In that great financial crisis which completely prostrated him—a misfortune not produced by himself, but a debt contracted by a publishing firm of which he was a silent partner—he liquidated a debt of $585,000, under circumstances which would appall any but a man of the strictest sense of honor. All his personal effects were disposed of, he retired from his residence in Abbotsford to an humble home in Edinburgh, and refusing the benefit of the Bankrupt law, which he could, with credit avail himself of, he devoted the remainder of his existence to the payment of his creditors. This was a sacrifice for which there was no precedent presenting such great devotion to honor and religious conviction. As an author, few writers possessed the originality and power of expression of SCOTT. He was not a philosopher or a man of science. He had left no works on metaphysics or scientific research, but he did more good than if he did. These subjects had a great claim to the world's attention, but while they should be addressed to the studious few, the works of SCOTT excite the general interest of the many. They were the works for the young and good, and his productions were as pure as the paper they were written on. His was a virtuous pen; no one could say it ever had a corrupting influence. His works describe healthy, manly, Christian characters, and in the admiration which they necessarily call forth, they tend to create in the reader a disposition to imitate the virtues which SCOTT glorifies in them. Having shown that mental greatness should not be used as a cloak for a bad heart, but, on the contrary, that the possession of great qualities should engender a deeper religious conviction, Mr. LEE concluded by contrasting the moral purport of the writings of BYRON and SCOTT, asserting that the virtue immortalized in the pages of the latter would be remembered and venerated by posterity in preference to the perhaps nobler thoughts embodied in the creations of BYRON.

Sermon by Rev. Warren H. Cadworth, of Boston—How to Save New-York—Its Three Great Sins—Good Advice to Our Merchants.

A sermon was preached yesterday morning in the Church of the Heavenly Rest by Rev. WARREN H. CADWORTH, of Boston, who took for his text these words: "If one member suffer all the members suffer." After a few introductory remarks the preacher said: It has been remarked by a well-known orator that we are ruled by the criminal classes, and it seems from a cursory glance of the actions of the various City authorities that to a great extent this is true. Even this great City, the Metropolis of our grand Republic, with its enterprising merchants, its grand institutions for the alleviation of sufferers, or for teaching the young, is certainly ruled by this class. After attentively reading the New-York papers for the past three months it seems to me that New-York is quite as good as Boston. But this is nothing in its favor. The three great evils of this City are intemperance, licentiousness and political corruption. A young man arrives in this City from his home, where he has been governed by sweet moral influences, and after a day's toil in the office, or perhaps on 'Change, he finds his way to one of your pleasure parks, or perchance to a promenade concert. A polite waiter soon asks him what he will take. The young man having ascertained the pleasure of the fashionable dressed belle on his arm, gives his orders, and the waiter soon appears with Rhine wine cobblers or cups of lager. But what harm is there in this? None whatever; but the next night he goes again, and continues to do so nightly till finally he gives himself habitually to drink. His countenance soon loses its freshness, and he is eventually trampled upon and falls level with the dust. Hundreds and thousands of young men have come to this City full of hope and energy, but have drifted into these dangerous and shallow paths in despair, and been soon covered by the wave of darkness. This gigantic evil to be arrested and the foul work stayed, must be stopped, if at all, by an expression of public sentiment against strong drink. The pulpit and the Press have warned the public from time to time, but still there are few homes but what could testify to the evils of this over-indulgence. The expression of public feeling and sentiment is the only way to eradicate this evil. Laws may be made and passed at Albany, but if the people are against them they cannot be enforced. The social evil seems almost too delicate a matter in one sense to preach upon, but believe me, it is eating, eating like a cancer into the very life of our population. Aroused public sentiment must here be brought to the rescue if this evil of evils is to be rooted out. It is well known that there are 30,000 unfortunate women in this City who earn their livelihood by dishonoring themselves. Assist them, if it lies in your power, so that these poor fallen creatures may be elevated once again to a condition of purity. You have asylums for Magdalens, and you have other good institutions, but you must not content yourselves with these, but go to the root, and let a vast wave of popular remonstrance be stirred up against it, and then it will slink away, accompanied by those who are aiding and abetting it. Multitudes of these women, who have tried to do right, have given it up in despair; have fallen once again, and finally found a pauper's grave. To extirpate the political corruption in this City, I would only give a vote to those who can both read and write, or those who have property; and all those to whom I gave a vote I would compel them to make use of it at elections, and not leave the City on that day, as it is usual. If a man is given part of a house to take care of, he does so; but if he has a part in the City Government, he leaves it to others, who soon run up a debt of $200,000,000. Our governors are composed of men who are the very promoters of vice and crime. If a man refused to vote against such corruption, he should be expelled from the City. He may say that he is in a free country and can do as he likes. He was not very free when the war broke out, when he was compelled to go to the front or find a substitute, and he ought to be compelled to vote for the sake of the public good. The pure and true should rule. Out of 1,000,000 of inhabitants there cannot be more than 100,000 corrupt ones, so the remaining 900,000 should bare their bosoms and stand up against the foes of honest rule and good order, as so many did on the now memorable 12th of July. For if one member suffers, all the members suffer, and if there are only a few suffering from the evils of this City, all are suffering more or less. Let us with all our might grapple with these evils and remove them forever from this City, which will then advance and be a beacon light visible throughout the land.

Services in the Trinity Baptist Churches—Last Sermon in the Old Church.

The Trinity Baptist Chapel, at the corner of Fifty-second-street and Third-avenue, is about being vacated. Its congregation assembled there yesterday morning and evening for the last Sabbath day services. This congregation was formed in June, 1867, and was known as the Trinity Baptists. They were but few in numbers then, and having no church nor the funds to purchase one, leased the two upper floors of the brick building on the corner of the avenue, and fitted them up as Sunday-school and chapel. Time wore on and their numbers increased, until in June, 1871, finding themselves well off, and with a membership of 122 persons, they resolved to purchase a suitable edifice for religious purposes, to be taken possession of when the chapel lease expired on the first of next month. They heard that the Eleventh Presbyterian Church, in Fifty-fifth-street, between Third and Lexington-avenues, was for sale, and opened negotiations for it. They have succeeded, and will become possessors of the property by warrantee deed, on payment of $70,000. The terms of sale are as follows: The contract was signed last month, and $1,000 were paid over; $4,000 more are to be paid on Sept. 1 next, when the Baptists become part owners of the edifice, and the residue will be handed to the sellers, less $20,000, to remain on mortgage, on the first of next May, when a warrantee deed will be given, and the purchasers enter upon final possession. The church was built about 1860 by the Bethany Baptist congregation, who sold it to the Presbyterians about three years afterward. It is a basement church, brick front 65 by 100, and is in good repair. The Trinity Baptists by whose name the church will hereafter be known, hold their next services therein, as do the Presbyterians, until May, 1872, every Sabbath hereafter—the Baptists at 3½ in the afternoon and Sunday-school at 2 P. M.; the Presbyterian services will be held as usual in the morning and evening, with Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Rev. J. S. HOLM, the Baptist pastor, is now in Europe, so that the final services in the chapel yesterday were conducted, morning and evening, by Revs. Mr. BROMLEY and J. B. CLEAVER respectively.

Missionary Work in Syria.

Rev. STEWART DODGE, (son of Hon. WM. E. DODGE,) a missionary from Syria, delivered an address in Morning Star Hall, in Twenty-fourth-street, last evening, on the subject of "Missionary Work in Syria."

In that country, he said, if one had been traveling all day in a hot sun, wearied out, they would long for rest, and he would invariably be informed by his guide to wait until they had reached a certain spring. Strangely, some of these fountains sometimes burst directly from the solid rock, and in other cases out of the desert and parched sands. These cool fountains in a parched land were illustrative of the gospel influence in that country. Though this was the scene of the Savior's teaching, yet the springs of the gospel have been lost for centuries, and it is now the work of the missionary to again open up these fountains of gospel truth. The Presbyterian missionaries from different countries have met there on the most cordial terms, and are heartily co-operating together in the work of opening up these springs. Picturesque as the native villages appear on the mountain side, yet they are not so agreeable on nearer approach. The people are hardy, healthful, and of clear and capable minds, though in a great measure ignorant. It was evident that Moslemism was fast spreading over Africa, and the work now being accomplished in Syria is destined to have a wide influence among the one hundred and twenty millions speaking the Arabic tongue. The speaker then described at length the very primitive mode of life pursued by the natives, who live in the same house with their cattle, and the entire family, including guests, eating from the same dish. The disposition, he said, toward a change, either in matters of government or religion, is rather unfavorable, the older and more influential portion preferring to adhere to the old system, and leave changes, if any be made, to their posterity. Among the crying evils of the country, is the oppression resulting from farming out to individuals the collection of taxes. He described the persecutions which many had endured from the Government of Constantinople, by reason of having embraced Christianity. In many instances the converts had disappeared by poison or violence, but invariably without changing the faith of the Christian martyrs. Those who, through long-continued and unendurable persecutions, nominally relinquish the Christian faith, nevertheless declare to the missionaries that their hearts are still loyal to the faith of Christ. When the first missionaries went there, no woman in all Syria could be found who was able to read, but now it is being found that even Syrian women have souls, and have something to live for as well as men. Among the greatest helps to Christianity is the Bible printed in Arabic. This work, which took nearly twenty years to accomplish, is an honor to the scholarship of its translators, as well as to their Christian zeal. In conclusion, he asserted that a great work was being done there, worthy the sympathy and co-operation of all sincere Christians.

The Miracle of the Gospel Mirror—Sermon by Rev. J. Hyatt Smith.

In the Bedford-avenue Methodist Church (St. John's) of Williamsburg, Rev. J. HYATT SMITH talked to a large congregation yesterday. He read that portion of Paul's second epistle to the Corinthians between the seventh and eighteenth verses inclusive. These verses taken together as a text would be formidable, said the clergyman, but it is my design to make only a running comment as directed by the Holy Spirit. The prayer of Moses when he descended from the mount with the two tables, and found the Israelites in idolatry, "Lord show me Thy way, I beseech Thee. Oh! Lord, show me Thy Glory," was bold indeed. Why should he ask for more than he had already seen on the mount, in the burning bush, crossing the Red Sea and Egypt? He was like the poor saint of that age and this, who, forgetting in his new trouble all that he knows of the Lord, prays for a new manifestation to strengthen his drooping faith. Then Mr. SMITH read from Exodus, thirty-third chapter, eighteenth to twenty-second verse, the manner in which the Most High answered Moses' prayer, as an illustration of how He bears with His children when their infirmities get the better of them; and he also compared the glory of the old with that of the new covenants. If Moses was glorified, said he, so as to be bright to gaze upon, this brilliance was "shone into darkness" by the consummation of the new in Jesus Christ. Paul here claims a superiority to Moses, as being the minister of a more glorious revelation. Like the Israelites, we shall be able to see more clearly when the vail shall have fallen from "the Gospel mirror," to which the Apostle points here when he says: "But we all, with open face, beholding as in a glass the glory of the Lord, are changed into the same image from glory to glory, even as by the spirit of the Lord." This, dear brethren, is "the miracle of the gospel mirror." Now, continued the speaker, I can see the cross erect on Calvary. Against it leans a large mirror, in which is reflected the glorious face of Christ as he looks down from the open gate of heaven. Now at the bottom of this hill I observe a ragged, worn-out, diseased soul climbing toward the cross. He reaches it and looks into the mirror, and seeing his own deformity starts back in disgust and retreats. Still he looks again, and lo! the face of Christ appears, and, entranced, the poor soul pronounces it the chiefest among ten thousand and altogether lovely. Gradually this likeness seizes and overspreads his own deformity, imparting in its place some of His divine beauty, until, through the regenerating spirit of the Holy Ghost, which has descended upon him, the weary one has become like Christ and is saved. His conversion was produced, as the Apostle described, by no rite of priest or church; simply by the power of the Holy Spirit. Ah! my dear hearers, this was the faith and the way in the good old days, and it behooveth the pulpit, in these skeptical times, to dwell frequently on this miraculous and sudden mode of conversion. Yes, Gospel men who jump into the waters to swim for Christ must trust Him more than they do. Preach from the text to which the impulse whispered in your ears by the angel of the Lord, and though seemingly unprepared to expound it you will find that the messenger in his haste to reach you, left the door of heaven ajar and celestial light will stream upon the sacred page. In conclusion, Rev. Mr. SMITH said that we must get back to the belief of an actual hell, a positive devil and an all-powerful Christ, so that by looking into this Gospel mirror we may experience now and at the hour of our death the inestimable bliss of knowing that we are only going from glory to glory.

Rev. Mr. SMITH'S church, which is being erected by the Baptist congregation of which he is pastor, will soon be completed. It stands on Lee-avenue, Williamsburg.

STORIES OF THE WAR.

The Supplying of American Arms for France Countenanced by Bismarck.

Herr WACHENHUSEN points out in the Cologne *Gazette* that Prince BISMARCK could easily have rendered GAMBETTA'S *levée en masse* during the late war innocuous "if he had thought it worth while, or (which also is not improbable) if Prussian thriftiness had been able to put its hand in its pocket." Mr. REMINGTON, the principal agent for the purchase of arms employed by the Tours Government, ordered, says Herr WACHENHUSEN, 350,000 rifles and about 75,000,000 cartridges, in America, for the use of the new French Army of the Republic. These arms were purchased partly from private firms, partly from the United States Government, which, "in order to preserve a show of neutrality," sold arms "to American citizens without inquiring about their destination, although neither the Government nor any one else in New-York had any doubts on the subject, and the arms were at once shipped direct for France under their eyes." The arms were to be sold by auction, but the sale was postponed for a fortnight at the request of Herr VON GEROLT, the German Ambassador, who telegraphed to Prince BISMARCK for authority to pay the necessary deposit of twenty per cent., which would suffice to shut up for a time the source on which GAMBETTA relied for arming his new troops. "The Prince's reply arrived on the 18th of October, the day fixed for the sale. BISMARCK wrote that it was a matter of indifference to him who bought the arms and where they went to, and that he did not consider the conduct of the American Government a violation of neutrality. * * Two days after all the arms were shipped for France. If the German Chancellor did not care where they went to, why should the American Government? * * REMINGTON afterward sold to France during the war 100 batteries fully provided with ammunition, &c., and his manufactory is now delivering to the French Government 1,200 rifles a day, as his contract does not expire till next September. With these weapons GAMBETTA armed the northern, western and southern armies. On the Loire the arms we found were almost exclusively American, and the first batteries of breech-loaders which Gen. D'AURELLE DE PALADINES brought up against us at Coulmiers were probably from REMINGTON'S works. * * The American arms have not saved France, but if the German Chancellor had paid the deposit of twenty per cent., GAMBETTA would hardly have been able to arm new troops in addition to the Army of the Loire, which, moreover, would itself not have been ready." Herr WACHENHUSEN adds that Prince BISMARCK evidently foresaw, when he determined not to stop the supply of these arms to France, that he would get them cheaper in the Loire than in America.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

While Patrolman JAMES DEVINS, of the Second Precinct, was returning home, yesterday morning, on a Third-avenue car, he was robbed at Twenty-eighth-street of his watch by a youth, who was immediately arrested, and gave his name as JOHN WELSH, and claimed to be a printer, seventeen years of age. He was committed, yesterday, by Justice SHANDLEY, at the Tombs Police Court.

On Saturday evening a kindling-wood vender was driving a worn-out horse along Broadway before a loaded wagon, when the poor beast fell exhausted at the corner of Houston-street. One of Mr. BERGH'S men found the animal covered with large sores smeared over with tar to hide them. Under the saddle was a running wound. With some help the animal was got upon his legs and sent home, the owner receiving a correction. He said he had paid seven dollars for the horse at the market, and it was the only means he had of getting bread for his family.

The twenty-five keno players arrested on Saturday night by Capt. MCDERMOTT, of the Eighth Precinct, in the house corner of Mercer and Houston streets, were brought before Judge SHANDLEY at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, and were all discharged with the exception of the proprietor of the establishment, JOHN KEESEY, who was held for trial in default of $300 bail.

A quarrel took place in a lager-beer saloon on Saturday night between JOHN WALL, of No. 317 East Thirty-seventh-street, and THOMAS J. BENNETT, residing in the same street. The latter drew a revolver and fired at WALL, fortunately missing him. BENNETT was yesterday committed at the Yorkville Police Court in default of $2,000 bail.

BARNEY HARRINGTON, a fireman, was arrested, yesterday, by the Harbor Police, on a charge of stealing $850 from Mrs. MARGARET WEXFORD, of East Bay, South Carolina, as well as a costly gold watch and chain. He was committed to the Tombs by Justice SHANDLEY to await an examination.

FRED. C. BARKSDALE, editor of *Our Society*, who was arrested on Saturday for passing bogus checks, is still in custody at Jefferson Market Prison. Col. RYAN, his former partner, was in attendance at the Police Court yesterday, but did not appear to make any strenuous efforts to procure his release.

A yacht containing fourteen persons, among whom were two women and four children, was capsized, yesterday forenoon, while off Fort Hamilton. The passengers clung to the sides of the craft until they were rescued by some passing boats and taken to Staten Island.

While passing through the Bowery, near Houston-street, yesterday afternoon, MICHAEL SWEENEY, who lives in Thirteenth-street, near Avenue A, was assaulted by an unknown man, who struck him on the head with a club, inflicting a severe wound.

JAMES CRAGIN, twenty-seven years of age, of No. 316 Greenwich-street, while intoxicated, yesterday, fell in North Moore-street, near Greenwich, and received a concussion of the brain. He was taken to Park Hospital.

An affray occurred last evening in the room of one MCLAUGHLIN, at No. 115 Mott-street, during which he bit off the half of the under lip of LUKE O'NEILL, who lives in the same house. MCLAUGHLIN made his escape from the house and has not been arrested.

The Harmonia, a popular German musical association, transferred on Saturday its head-quarters from the Harmonia Club-house, in Prince-street, to the Germania Assembly Rooms. The affair was attended with appropriate festivities.

Gen. J. B. BOWMAN, of Kentucky; Col. ISRAEL T. HATCH, of Buffalo; Hon. W. C. HOUSTON, of Philadelphia; Major JOHN T. MOORE, of Louisville, and JAMES DILLON, of Boston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

The Schillerbund, a large German vocal organization, will hold a Summer-night's festival at Terrace Garden this evening. There will also be a concert given by the members of the organization.

Yesterday morning the crew of the Police boat *Seneca* rescued ABRAM BASSFORD and JACOB EPPS, of No. 10 Renwick-street, who had been capsized in a squall while sailing in the North River.

DORA BENSON, seventy-eight years of age, who has no home, yesterday attempted to commit suicide by jumping into the North River at the foot of Forty-fourth-street. She was rescued by a bystander and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

REDMOND KELLY, a native of Ireland, twenty-five years of age, of No. 231 Elizabeth-street, was assaulted by an unknown man, who stabbed him over the left eye, inflicting a slight wound. The assailant was not arrested.

Among the passengers by the *City of Paris* at this port last night, was Mr. J. C. FRYER, who has returned to make arrangements for the concert and opera season, under Mr. STRAKOSCH'S administration.

Prof. THATCHER yesterday fell from the roof of his residence, No. 168 Duane-street, to that of an adjoining house, a distance of eighteen feet, and was seriously injured.

The body of an unknown man was found in North River at the foot of Thirty-fourth-street, and was taken to the Morgue for identification and inquest.

During an altercation early yesterday morning in Monroe-street, near Catharine, ALOFF SMITH was cut under the right eye by WM. SCULLY. The wound was not serious.

JAMES VANCE, aged nineteen, residing at No. 219 Tenth-avenue, was committed yesterday by Judge SHANDLEY, for carrying burglars' tools in his possession.

The members of the New-York Saengerrunde Society, yesterday, went on an excursion to Grove Hill Park, Morrisania, where they engaged in a series of social festivities.

Company B, of the Eleventh Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., Capt. GROTE, will engage today in their annual sharpshooting practice in the Bellevue Garden at the foot of Eightieth-street.

The Melomenlu vocal organization transferred its head-quarters from Concordia Hall, in Avenue A, to Concordia Hall in Stanton-street, yesterday.

Hon. SAMUEL BARD, of Georgia; Dr. KORABLER, of Germany, and JAMES R. SHELDON, of Savannah, are at the Astor House.

JOHN HOFFMAN yesterday fell from a truck in Nineteenth-street, near Eighth-avenue, and was severely injured.

MARGARET HAGAN, of No. 984 Eighth-avenue, while asleep yesterday morning, fell out of a second-story window, and was fatally injured.

ANTONIO GODOY, the Chilian Minister, is at the Westminster Hotel.

BROOKLYN.

Early yesterday morning, a gang of young thieves went to the rear of the residence of IRA THOMPSON, No. 64 South Ninth-street, and opening the parlor window put a boy inside with instructions to pass out any article of value that he could find. The noise awoke Mr. THOMPSON, who went into the parlor, and finding the boy, gave him a fearful clubbing. The gang outside, hearing his cries, ran away, but one of their number was soon after captured.

The match factory of Mr. GEORGE WELLS, at No. 57 Seabury-street, took fire from spontaneous combustion, about 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and was damaged to the extent of $1,000. The flames also reached the oil storehouse of FRANCIS B. CUTTING adjoining, and damaged it to an equal amount.

ROBERT PETERSON, a young man of sportive tendencies, was arrested yesterday by Detective CARR for stealing a bull-dog worth $50 from EDWARD BURK, of Hampden-street. The dog, it appears, has of late gained renown for his fighting propensities.

A Brooklyn rough was arrested yesterday morning for kicking Mrs. LUDDY. As the latter was about to be confined, the injury she received was so greatly aggravated that her life is despaired of.

A man named GRADY was arrested yesterday afternoon, at No. 839 Gates-avenue, for striking Mr. and Mrs. BOGART, with a flat-iron and severely wounding them. The assault was the termination of a verbal dispute.

EDWARD SMITH and CHARLES KAVANAGH, accused of committing a burglary at the residence of JOHN KENNEDY, No. 120 North Fifth-street, on the night of the 15th of July, were arrested yesterday by Detective LANGAN.

Some time between Saturday night and Sunday morning, the liquor-store of SARAH RUDDY, at No. 35 Furman-street, was broken open and robbed of liquor, cigars and $3 in currency.

A child named HENRY WALTERS fell to the sidewalk from the third-story window of No. 220 Bridge-street, yesterday, and was fatally injured.

The grocery store of Mr. HARDENBURGH, at the corner of North Second and Smith streets, was robbed yesterday morning of $130.

The carpenter-shop of PETER W. VOORHIES, at No. 220 Livingston-street, was damaged by fire to the extent of $150 on Saturday night.

LONG ISLAND.

To-morrow a camp-meeting will open in the grove of JAMES CARPENTER, Elm Cove, and continue over next Sunday. The location is near the Sound and easy of access by boats, and only a mile from the depot of the Long Island Railroad. The grounds are free to all who wish to pitch tents. Rev. H. F. PEASE, the Presiding Elder of the East Long Island Conference, will preside.

The Flushing and North-side Railroad have contracted to have their road graded from its present terminus at Whitestone to the bay, a distance of about one mile. It will be finished in about two months. A steam ferry-boat will then run to the Westchester shore in connection with all trains, for the accommodation of the Westchester public.

The floating fish factory *Falcon*, which had been compelled to leave Huntington harbor, received and tried out 7,000,000 fish in the two months they remained in the harbor.

The report that one of jury in the Hoffman lunacy case had been approached on the part of the petitioner, raised quite a breeze in Long Island City Saturday.

The lager-beer saloons at Jamaica were kept open yesterday. At last accounts no arrests were made.

A mad dog was killed at Huntington one day last week.

STATEN ISLAND.

The new steam-ship *Spain*, of the National line, her first trip to this port, is at anchor at the upper Quarantine grounds.

The Neptune Boat Club of Factoryville have received a challenge from a boat-club at Yonkers, to row a three mile race in six oared gigs.

There are eleven vessels detained at the lower Quarantine grounds, having contagious diseases on board.

The old Fireman's Hall at Port Richmond is about to be taken down and a large brick building erected in its stead.

NEW-JERSEY.

The African M. E. Zion Church, of Newark, N. J., Rev. JOHN L. H. SWEARES, pastor, yesterday dissolved its connection with the Zion Conference, and by a unanimous vote joined the Newark Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JAMES MCCARTHY, a resident of Newark, came home intoxicated yesterday, and commenced beating his wife. She returned the assault by attacking him with an ax, and inflicted a terrible wound. She afterward scalded him with hot water from the tea-kettle, injuring him so seriously that his recovery is doubtful.

JOHN GATMAN, the carpenter who fell from the roof of MEEKER & HEDDEN'S factory in Newark on the 20th of June, died yesterday.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Silesia	Aug. 29	New-York	Hamburg.
Paraguay	Aug. 30	New-York	London.
Minnesota	Aug. 30	New-York	Liverpool.
Russia	Aug. 30	New-York	Liverpool.
Iowa	Aug. 30	New-York	Glasgow.
City of New-York	Aug. 31	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	Aug. 31	New-York	Bremen.
City of Paris	Sept. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Denmark	Sept. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	Sept. 2	New-York	Glasgow.
Franklin	Sept. 2	New-York	Stettin.

FOR ASPINWALL AND HAVANA.

Ocean Queen	Aug. 30	New-York	Aspinwall.
Morro Castle	Aug. 31	New-York	Havana.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

TUESDAY.

For Europe, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, by the *Silesia*, at 11½ A. M., with a supplementary mail for *double-paid* letters only on the pier foot of Third-street, in Hoboken, until 1½ P. M.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *Minnesota*, at 12 M., with a supplementary mail for *double-paid* letters only on Pier No. 46 North River until 1:50 P. M.

....For South Pacific and Central America, by the *Ocean Queen*, at 10 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	5 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship City of Paris, from Liverpool.—Mrs. Kirkpatrick, Master Kirkpatrick, child and nurse, Miss Kirkpatrick, Miss Leiblish and 2 children, Mrs. T. M. Sittar, S. F. Jones, H. S. House, Mr. and Mrs. Salmon, Thos. Leeds, R. McLaren, Mr. and Mrs. F. Anderson, R. Blake, Wm. McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Jordan, Mr. and Mrs. J. Fitzsimmons, Mr. and Mrs. Elkan, J. B. Lunn, Miss Lunn, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Fryer, F. Falls, J. Moss, A. Ball, Mrs. M. Bell and 2 children and nurse, G. A. Bell, wife and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Jameson, Rev. J. McEvoy, Rev. J. P. J. McEvoy, Capt. John English, Ed. Gillham, G. D. Happy, E. J. Bulkley, Mr. and Mrs. McDermott, C. M. Morton, Thos. Hudson, H. C. Tripple, Miss Tripple, J. McInnis, A. G. McLean, M. Canne, J. W. Adams, Mr. Thompson, J. Glass, Thos. Kent and wife, Mr. and Mrs. M. Winter, Miss English, Mrs. Curtis, Mr. Heisler, G. R. Pier, J. Saunders, Dr. G. S. Conner, S. M. Capron, Chas. T. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Fox, Mr. Jewells, wife and family, Mr. Connor, Henry Vanison, Robt. Howatt, Geo. Jones, Jas. McLaughlin, John McKeon, Ed. Hall, F. H. Mather, Mrs. Colgan and child, Miss Emily Hogg, Miss M. Jordan, Miss M. A. Alcock, Miss A. Lord, G. W. Wealey and wife, Mr. Caird, Mr. Hester, Mrs. Rivett, Miss Rivett, Mrs. Wm. Collier and 2 children, Mrs. S. Brinsley, Miss A. M. Brissenden, Miss Mary Beale and servant, Miss M. S. Mather, Miss Moore, Mrs. Hall, Miss Clarkson, Alex. Elkan, W. J. Sirter, Mr. Colgan, Mr. Levy, Wm. Thompson and wife, Miss McTierhey, Mrs. Hextable and child, Henry Dawson, J. P. Bayer, H. Ross, J. Brown, A. Rivett, Master E. Rivett, W. Sharp and child, Francis Garcia, Mr. Martins and wife, Mrs. Martins, Miss Martins, Rev. James Archer, J. B. Fitzpatrick, R. Benary, J. P. Connell, J. A. McGee, Jas. Haslam, E. H. Nicholls, Mr. Koingstaumm, Mr. Nightingale, Jas. West, J. A. Rymer, J. J. Jermyer, R. H. Corbet, Mr. Brissenden, Geo. Siston, John Conroy, John McCardy, Wm. Wellock, Mrs. T. Morris, Thos. Gardner, Master Gardner, John M. Morton, Mr. Stewart, Mr. McGlinchy, Chas. A. Lane, Rev. J. A. Geasy, Mr. Hall, Mr. Hall, 2d, Mr. Ramsay, Mr. Blacklowne, Thos. E. Doughty, J. Blackmere.

In steam-ship Spain, from Liverpool.—Mrs. Wheeler and 2 children, J. Wulff, G. Warren, G. Jackson, Mrs. E. Elliott, C. Cerasey, F. Hoogand, Mme. Lorongnish and 2 children, J. Fazrini, F. McGinn, Miss McGinn, D. W. Cochrane, J. C. Cockayne, Mr. Sidley, A. Braymer, Mr. and Mrs. D. Davies, Miss Davies, Mr. Wilson, Mrs. E. Manthalter and child, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, F. Gregory, T. M. Denton and son, Mme. Tablier, Miss A. Tablier, Miss K. T. Tablier, Prof. R. Muller, Mr. Jacobs, J. Heywood and 3 children, Miss M. A. Heywood, A. Moore, J. Williamson, T. W. Jacob, C. Mordaunt, J. Halliat, J. Crabb, Mr. and Mrs. R. Brennan, Mr. and Mrs. H. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher, 2 children, nurse and servant, Mrs. Peterson, R. Juerneau and son, G. Roberts, D. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Fendich and 3 children, Rev. W. M. Macalister, Mr. and Mrs. Prate and 2 children, J. Holbrook, A. Ganni, C. Lornbandt, Miss Tucker, G. Aspinwall, W. Webb, Miss Beithwick, Mr. Howard, Rev. Dr. Robinson and wife, Miss T. H. Robinson, Mr. Baker, A. P. Stewart, H. H. Bendler, R. Bromley, F. Bearson, Mrs. Ward, H. H. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Draggett, Mr. Wooden and 2 children, Miss R. Mosses, C. Brown, T. Hillman, Mr. McCauley, Henry Ashley, Mrs. and Miss Egan, Mr. Maberley, C. P. March, Henry Gray, Mrs. Chapman, Mrs. Adams, Mr. O'Reilley, Mr. Hyslop, Mr. Hodnett, Mr. Carew, C. Penny, Mr. Forrister, and 1,020 in the steerage.

In steam-ship Herman Livingston, from Savannah.—Mrs. H. Brigham, 4 children and servant, Miss Sarah Brigham, Master H. H. Brigham, L. N. Spear and wife, E. P. Shear, Miss J. Dixon, G. S. Nichols and wife, T. C. Dempsey, wife and 2 children, Mrs. H. Bingel, Mrs. M. E. Behnken, Rev. G. G. N. McDowell, J. A. Roberts, Wm. Krenson, Thos. Williams, A. Bell, Frank Einstein, D. C. Smith, Geo. Weber, C. Schlang, S. L. Beicher, E. S. Jones, Chas. Kydd, D. Newman, M. J. Breitenbach, R. M. Lockwood, H. C. McKee, P. Delaney and son, A. Rodelheim, E. Hahn, W. Rossack, H. Farkas, Frank Fisher.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises....5:22 | Sun sets.......6:39 | Moon sets.....3:11
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..6:00 | Gov. Island..6:11 | Hell Gate.....6:49

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Aug. 27.

Arrived.

Steam-ship City of Paris, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool Aug. 17 and Queenstown 18th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Aug. 22, lat. 48 27, lon. 38 40, passed ship Melita, of Glasgow, and bark Eliza Keith, (Br.,) both bound W.; same day, lat. 48 20, lon. 39 39, passed a brig-rigged steamer bound E., (supposed Guion;) 24th, lat. 44 20, lon. 54 15, passed ship Nannie L. Bell, bound W.; 26th, 410 miles E. of Sandy Hook passed a brig-rigged steamer bound E.; 27th, 164 miles E. of Sandy Hook passed steamers City of Brooklyn, Italy, Abyssinia, and a Glasgow steamer, all bound E.

Steam-ship Spain, (Br., new,) Grace, Liverpool Aug. 16, and Queenstown, 17th with mdse. and 1,122 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Experienced head winds and fogs during the entire passage; Aug. 24, lat. 43 19, lon. 55 24, passed bark Alaska, (of Glasgow) bound E.

Steam-ship Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steam-ship Herman Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah 24th, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Winters, Washington, D. C., and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to Geo. B. Merrick.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard S. S. Co.

Steam-ship South Carolina, Becket, Charleston Aug. 24, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co. Aug. 26, 4:10 P. M., no lat., &c., passed a bark bound N. showing a white signal with letter W in the centre. The South Carolina has been ordered to Lower Quarantine.

Steam-ship Emily B. Souder, Burdick, New-Orleans Aug. 19 and the Bar 20th, with mdse. and passengers to Frederick Baker.

Bark Morning Star, (of Turk's Island,) Waugh, Guantanamo 17 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Waydell & Co. Left in port bark Annie Augusta, for St. Jago in about 4 ds., to finish ldg. Aug. 26, lat. 27 35, lon. 75, spoke brig M. Comery, (of and from Philadelphia,) for Galveston, with all topmasts gone—in the gale of 15th lost everything above, lower masts fore and aft.

Bark Union, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Ross, Milk River, Ja., 21 ds., with logwood to A. H. Salomon & Co.—vessel to Geo. A. Phillips & Collins.

Brig Cygne Anilbea, (Fr.,) Raquor, St. Pierre, Mart., 15 ds., with sugar to H. A. Suan & Sons.

Brig Maud, Potter, (Br.,) Jael, Nassau 9 ds., with salt to J. B. Brown & Co.—vessel to Poser I. Nevins & Son.

Brig Maggie, (Br.,) Strum, Demerara 18 ds., with sugar to J. B. Craft & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. 24th, lat. 26, lon. 72 20, saw brig Spartel, dismasted, steering N. E. Left in port schrs. John Rowe and Helen A. Bowen, ldg.

Brig J. H. Gillespie, (Br.,) Gow, St. Thomas 15 ds., with molasses to order—vessel to Peniston & Co.

Brig J. Coffill, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Coffill, St. John, P. R., 15 ds., with molasses to J. V. Onativia & Co.—vessel to master. Left in port brig Thomas Walter, Thompson, for Mayaquez in 2 ds.

Brig Jenny, (Dan.,) Laurentzen, Porto Cabello 16 ds., with coffee and sugar to Boonen, Graves & Co.

Brig Fidelia, (of Bangor,) White, Viguez, 7 ds., with sugar to J. V. Onativia & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Aug. 14, lat. 24 15, lon. 67 24, spoke schr. Scotia, from Port-au-Prince, for St. John, N. B., 21 ds. out. Left in port schr. M. T. Porter, for New-York in 4 ds.

Brig Marine, (of Richmond,) Reid, Port-au-Prince 15 ds., with logwood to Marks & Co.—vessel to master. Left in port brig Mary Blank, for Boston, to sail Aug. 16.

Brig Haze, (Br.,) Cooper, Port Morant, Ja., 16 ds., with bamboo to Amos Kenney—vessel to B. P. Sherman. Has had light head winds and calms first part of passage, and since moderate southerly winds and fine weather; left no vessels.

Brig Henry Means, Tracy, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Brig Timothy Field, Emerson, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Cora Etta, (of Thomaston,) Sleeper, Tuspan 23 ds., with cedar and fustic to L. Brandeis & Co.—vessel to John S. Ingraham & Co.

Schr. Mary Louisa, Gaskell, Washington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores, &c., to Zophar Mills.

Schr. Jennie F. F. Willey, Willey, Pensacola 16 ds., with yellow pine lumber to the Williamsburg Mills and Lumber Co.—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Schr. Anna M. Dickenson, Dickenson, Corpus Christi 24 ds., with hides, &c., to Henry Sprague—vessel to master. Aug. 18 to 20, had a heavy gale, during which stove boat; since then had fine weather.

Schr. Clara Woodhouse, Mount, Brazos Santiago 23 ds., with hides and skins to Woodhouse, Southmayd & Rudd. Has had heavy weather in the gulf, split sails, &c.; Aug. 22, lat. 32 59, lon. 77 31, passed schr. J. H. Lockwood, bound N.; 26th, 20 miles S. E. from Barnegat, passed a vessel, bottom up, of about 500 or 600 tons burden, apparently a brig or bark.

Schr. Lizzie, Cochrane, Barbados 17 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. S. E. Fabens, (of Newbury Point,) Crocker, Point-a-Petre Guad., 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. A. Suan & Sons—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Aug. 23, lat. 33 47, lon. 73; passed a brig showing a blue flag with letter T. in center steering S.

Schr. Eveline, (of New-Haven,) Pierce, Barbados 17 ds., with sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Left in port brig Gem, for New-York, ldg.

Schr. S. Mortherope, (Br.,) Cameron, Arroyo, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar to Galwey & Casado.

Schr. C. A. Johnson, Harris, Washington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores, &c., to Wm. H. Hinman.

Schr. W. C. Atwater, Parker, Alexandria, for New-Haven.

Schr. Forest Oak, Parker, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. Lilly, Brantigham, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. Franklin Bell, Brewster, Baltimore, for Newport.

Schr. Paragon, Urquehart, Washington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores, &c., to Zophar Mills.

Schr. F. Merwin, Pierce, Baltimore, for New-London.

Schr. Wm. Emery, Johnson, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. Village Queen, Conklin, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. A. E. Sanford, Powell, Philadelphia, for Pawtucket.

Schr. J. Trueman, Gibbs, Philadelphia, for New-Bedford.

Schr. E. Nickerson, Nickerson, Philadelphia, for Portsmouth.

Schr. L. B. Wing, Endicott, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Ocean Wave, Bryant, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. Sarah, Hathaway, Philadelphia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Baltimore, Hemingway, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Martha Weeks, Cole, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Louis Walsh, Jenkins, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Allie Oakes, Disbrow, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Vesta, Mathews, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. M. J. R. Mowry, Benson, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. David G. Floyd, Clifford, Philadelphia, for Fall River.

Schr. Katie P. Lunt, Lunt, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Mattie E. Taber, Aldrich, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. Mary A. Predmore, Hart, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sarah R. Thomas, Arnold, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Belle of the Bay, Emmons, Seal Island, with fish to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. L. A. Tolles, Day, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Jennie A. Sheppard, Gilbert, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. H. T. Hedges, Brown, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Wm. H. Bowen, Baker, Providence for Rondout.

Schr. Chas. S. Lamphear, Chapman, Seal Island, with fish to Moon & Lamphear.

Schr. Lyndon, Hillyard, Eastport, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Florida, Laughton, Calais, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Saxon, Pillsbury, New Haven, for Elizabethport.

Sch. Sarah Clark, Griffin, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Tunis Bodine, Brown, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Redwing, Brown, Nantucket, with fish to Benjamin & West.

Schr. Prion, Jackson, South Amboy, for Boston.
Schr. Forest Oak, Powell, Philadelphia, for Boston.
Schr. Favorite, Clark, Philadelphia, for Providence.
Schr. Sahwa, Thompson, Elizabethport, for Bangor.
Schr. Pearl, Loomis, Philadelphia, for Norwich.
Schr. Vapor, Johnson, Providence, for Trenton.
Schr. S. K. Dennis, Vesey, Newtown, Del.
Schr. Eliza, Ball, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.
Schr. T. H. Seymour, Burgess, New-Bedford.
Schr. Iris, Fox, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. J. G. Fair, Conway, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Helen, Wicks, Alexandria, for Bridgeport.
Schr. J. H. Seguine, French, Virginia.
Schr. Judge Tenney, Cavanagh, Providence.
Schr. S. P. Goodwin, Waterbury, Stamford.
Schr. Hattie E. Taber, Oliver, Baltimore.
Schr. Daniel Holmes, Burr, Baltimore.
Schr. J. J. Phara, Bennett, Baltimore.
Schr. James Jones, Cranmer, Virginia.
Schr. E. Flower, Russell, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Circle, Hulse, Connecticut River.
Schr. Wm. McGee, Gibbs, New-Haven.
Schr. Alert, Rogers, Connecticut River.
Schr. Henry Gibbs, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. R. B. Smith, Nickerson, New-Bedford.
Schr. George Fales, Hall, Providence.
Schr. North Pacific, Eaton, New-Bedford.
Schr. Edwin Perry, Perry, Bridgeport.
Schr. F. C. Shultis, Young, Bridgeport.
Schr. Helen J., Russell, Portland, Ct.
Schr. S. E. Nash, Nash, Westerly, R. I.
Schr. Fred Hall, Pelton, Portland, Ct.
Schr. Niantic, Green, Taunton.
Schr. D. Hastings, Tilton, Virginia.
Schr. W. J. Rose, Risley, Virginia.
Schr. Wm. Henry, Van Name, Virginia.
Schr. Crisis, Owen, Virginia.

BELOW—Bark Starkodder, (Nor.,) Ramleff, from Leghorn.

WIND—Sundown, fresh W., cloudy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—Arr. ship Helen Clinton, from Shields; barks Harriet, from Demerara, and R. A. Allen, from New-Orleans, and brig Daphne, from Cronstadt.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 27.—Sld. steamer Manhattan, for New-York; steamer Falcon, for Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 27.—Passed in for Baltimore, barks Elverton, from Bajardo; Carrie E. Long, from Liverpool; Young America, from Woonandes, and brig Concord, from Ponce; brigs Agnes Barton, from Matanzas; Red Wing, from Rio. Passed out, brig Lizzie Troop, for St. Thomas; Alpha, for New-York.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 27.—Arr. ship Roswell, Sprague, from Boston, for New-Orleans in distress; French bark Nouveau Mexique, New-Orleans, for Bordeaux in distress.

The Martin's Industry Light-ship was towed to the city today.

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